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IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,467—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

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The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th Aug.
B.I. GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. PENINSULAR	5122	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5132	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B M. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5220	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS DE QUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 26, 1895.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 29th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 30th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1895. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ARROYO," ARRIVED from YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for Tuticorin, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan on or about the 3rd proximo.
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Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 27th August, 1895.

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BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
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A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
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Of the Newest Patterns.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
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DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 7	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 11

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(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-7
For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a Reduction.
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A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy or cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.
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FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.
Per Bottle..... Cash, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4; Credit, Re. 1-7 and Rs. 2-8
CHOLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most Reliable Remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.
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Gin London Old Tom Booth's	per doz.	24 0	...
Gin London Old Swam Boardes	"	24 0	...
Gin Coat's Plymouth	"	24 0	...
Gin Dry Unsweetened	"	27 0	...
Hollands Geneva, per case 15 large flasks	"	40 0	...
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps	"	22 0	...
Rum Old Jamaica	"	31 0	...
BITTERS, &c.			
Angostura Bitters, Genuine	per doz.	...	35 0
Olga Bitters	"	...	24 0
Orange Bitters	"	30 0	...
Orange Wine	"	18 0	...
Ginger Wine	"	20 0	...
Ginger Brandy	"	28 0	...
Quinine Wine	"	21 0	...
Milk Punch	"	30 0	...
LIQUEURS.			
nthe	per doz.	36 0	...
tte	"	36 0	...

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Benedictine	per bot.	4 2	...
Chartreuse, Green	"	4 14	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	4 8	...
Cherry Brandy, Morella	"	2 4	...
Cordial Medoc	"	2 4	...
Creme de Cacao	"	4 8	...
Creme de Noyeau	"	3 8	...
Curacao, Finest Orange	"	2 8	...
Curacao, White	"	2 8	...
Eau de Vie Dantzick	"	3 0	...
Eau de Vie Noyaux	"	3 0	...
Kummel	"	4 4	...
Maraschino de Zara	"	2 12	...
Noyeau, assorted	"	2 4	...
BEER & STOUT.		Quarts.	Pints
Beer, Bass's, by Stone, Light Gravity	per doz.	7 12	5 8
Beer, Vienna	"	7 0	5 0
Beer, Pilsener by Beck & Co.'s Key Brand	"	7 8	5 4
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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
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A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY
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CASH, Rs. 780.
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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.. are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.
These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a hire pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

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GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, 29TH AUG.

PROGRAMME:

1. Madrigal .....Flora gave me fairest flowers .....J. Wilbye. (Unaccompanied.)
2. Soprano Solo ...Was it for this? .....Milton Wellings. Mrs. FARLOWE.
3. Trio with Solo..La Carita.....Rossino. Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN, Miss HUMPHREY. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
4. Bass Solo .....The Yeoman's Wedding ..Poniatowski. Mr. PETERKIN.
5. Oboe Solo .....Fantasia Don Pasquale ..Donizetti. Mr. HENDERSON, Bandmaster, R. I. Rifles.
6. Contralto Solo...Pack clouds away .... Miss HUMPHREY.
7. Pianoforte Solo...Polonaise in C Minor .....Chopin. Mrs. ROWNEY.
8. Motett for Soprano, Solo and Chorus, with Organ Accompaniment ..... Hear my Prayer ..... { F. Mendelssohn / Bartholdy. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
9. Tenor Solo ....The Flight of Ages .....Bevan. Mr. NEHAN.
10. Part Song.....The Potter .....A. R. Gaul. (Unaccompanied.)
11. Baritone Solo ..Cherry Ripe .....Horne. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
12. Glee.....Sleep, Darling Sleep .....G. C. Martin. (Unaccompanied.)

Honorary Accompanist: Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Honorary Conductor: Mr. R.B. NIXON.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Unreserved „ ..... „ 2.

To Commence, punctually at 5-45 P.M.

D. MACDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "ARROYO," 3,461 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 3rd September for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Holi Chakla, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th September, 1895, at 1 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on the 30th June, 1895.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. And
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 9th Proximo, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

"HAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1895.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 440 OF 1895.

In the Matter of HAJI AYOOB HAJI ABDUL RAHIM, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of ADAMJI ALIBHOY, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, ADAMJI ALIBHOY, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-sixth Day of August instant, and whereas the said HAJI AYOOB HAJI ABDUL RAHIM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the Statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Twenty-eighth Day of August, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 28th Day of August, 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be paid to the Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register on the 26th day of August, 1895, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 29th Day of August, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st August to 4th September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....„ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....„ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,87,070.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Americas, China, and Japan

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie quare South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FREERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporot.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street).
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Vet's. opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4 12 0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED,
AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica, in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a general tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions inducing premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,371½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,355
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	16,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Oriental Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	99
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Half yearly 20	735
Anglo-Indian Hosiery S & W Co. Ld (Ballary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	920
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,555
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	805
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	505xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	560
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	800
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	710xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,205
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	490xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	633½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	690xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jam Mill Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	220xd
Jayaji Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	805xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	925
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,180
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,825
Matagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	2,290
Myson S & M Co Ld	4,000	£ 250 / £ 50	£ 250 / £ 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	per
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	630
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	935
Ripon Mills	650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,035
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	960
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	400	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venkatsunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowtagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Colaba	800	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,889	1,880	20	315
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
Fort	400	200	—	20	90
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	570
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	43
Khanagum	700	100	100	12	135
Maluva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	20	490
Mahboob Shah Mohamadpura Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	300	800	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Manmar M	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Indian	1,200	500	500	25	520
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	450
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	680
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	385
Standard	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,310
Surat Cotton	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co, Ld	370	250	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	100	12	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				90	1,142½
Ajiouck Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	Yearly 15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay Barsma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,801
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,50
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	800	800	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	239xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	205
Sharma Smith Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Naples Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	28½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	2,203
G.I.P. & G. I. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	523

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-15 "
Bekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4
Australia bar Gold	"	28-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-11
Sovereigns	"	15-1
Do. Drazons	"	13
Silver T	"	96-7
Do. 178	"	96-9
Carolas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
France Piece	"	1205-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Surat City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Funeral Grand Lodge Meeting for the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Masonic Hall.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton expected to arrive.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Fernfield entered, and the steamer Mobile left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Jubeda and Metaloy Hall left the dock yesterday.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine will preside at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on the 6th proximo.

A NEW FIRM OF SOLICITORS.—Mr. Dhunjeesha Pallonjee Adurjee Mistree, solicitor, has joined in business Mr. H. S. Dikshit, and the firm will be known as Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjeesha, solicitors.

MUNICIPAL CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. S. N. Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality, who had proceeded on leave to Europe, has returned, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Pearson, who acted for him during his absence.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mrs. Bella Waker, the wife of a steward on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, has made a report to the police that, during her absence on shore, a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 140, were stolen from her cabin.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donation to the above fund:—Rs. 100 in 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds from Mr. Doolabdass Harichund, in memory of his late wife, Pranconebai.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—By a recent resolution of the judges of the Bombay High Court, the date of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, which had hitherto been the 10th September, has been altered to the 2nd idem. The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presides at the Sessions commencing on the latter date.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.—Owing to the fact that this evening and on Monday next the Queen's Road from the junction of the French Road will be crowded with Ganpati processions from 5 to 7 p.m., gentlemen travelling between Malabar Hill to the Fort are requested by the Acting Police Commissioner to use the French, Girgaum, and Charni Roads between those hours.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Raugers' Football Clubs, at 5-30 o'clock this evening. The following members of the latter club are particularly requested to turn out:—Messrs. Connell, Reed, Fido, Martin, Walmsly, Potts, C. Flower, White, Good, Manly, Monod, Peters, Sell, Aldridge, Brewin, E. Flower, Macnee, Blodwell, Spence, and Stockbridge.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match was played on Tuesday evening, at the Cooperage, between the Bombay Volunteers and the Red Cross Club, the former scoring two goals and the latter one. Some of the Red Cross men being absent, they could not put in their usual strength. The substitutes selected young D'Silva showed some form, and will make a fair player in time. For the Volunteers who were on this occasion all similarly dressed, Simpson, Lauder, and Sell did remarkably well.—Another match was played last evening between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles. A very large crowd assembled to witness the game. Both sides played up very well, and when time was up the contending teams stood on a par, each having negotiated one goal.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Mahadu Krishna and five others, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with gambling with cards, dice, and money. The first accused was further charged with keeping a gambling-house at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road. The accused were arrested by the police on Tuesday night in the act of gambling. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and the others Rs. 5 each.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July last 2 horses and 6 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, as in instances of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 65 bullocks and 14 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 431 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals and 45 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca stands charged with causing the death of Duarte, an East Indian, by administering a strychnine pill to him, with a view to receive Rs. 10,000 from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, where Duarte's life was insured for that amount. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the prisoner. Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, was examined, and tendered for cross-examination. The evidence was similar to that recorded by the coroner, which has been published in these columns.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A HUSBAND.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed and his munim Abu Bakar appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against them by Khatubee, wife of the first accused, Mr. Kirkpatrick barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, defended the first, and Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, the second accused. An application was made by Mr. Kirkpatrick for the complainant to be examined in chambers as she was a *purdah* lady. The defence strongly opposed this application, and his worship ruled that she might be examined in open court under *purdah*. The case for the prosecution was that complainant and her husband lived happily together for eighteen years. But since he married a second wife the harmony was disturbed, and on 24th July last the two accused entered her room, and demanded the keys of the cupboard, which contained her ornaments and clothes. She having refused to deliver the key the husband knocked her down, sat upon her, and threatened to stab her with a knife. She was kept without food, and at last she went to her sister's house, and remained there. The complainant gave her evidence to the above effect, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac cross-examined her. The case stands adjourned.

A MISSIONARY LADY CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Miss Florence Sterling again appeared before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to show cause against a notice served on her, at the instance of a Hindu labourer, Janoo Amtoo, calling upon her to show cause why process should not be issued against her on a charge of kidnapping his daughter Jankee, a minor, being under sixteen years of age, from her lawful guardian, and also wrongfully detaining her. Mr. Acworth, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, appeared on behalf of Miss Sterling, to show cause against the notice; while the complainant appeared in person to support it. The facts of the case have already been reported. It appeared from the evidence of the relatives of the complainant taken by the Baroda police at his village, and which was handed over to the magistrate in court yesterday, that complainant had two children, a son about ten years of age, and a daughter, named Oomli, aged six years, when he left the village for Bombay about a year ago. The magistrate examined complainant and his wife Jeejee and another woman named Cooverbai. Their evidence did not at all prove that Jankee was the complainant's daughter, and that he was her lawful guardian. The magistrate after recording the evidence dismissed the notice, remarking that complainant had failed to prove that he was the lawful guardian of the girl. The court saw no reason to interfere in the case. The girl was under such protection that the magistrate hoped that she would be well looked after. She was under the custody of a good and kind benefactor. As there was no evidence to show that Jankee was the daughter of the complainant, the magistrate dismissed the case, and allowed the girl to remain in the custody of Miss Sterling.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

LECTURE BY A TRAVELLING JOURNALIST.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Budgett Meakin, an English journalist, who is now on a tour in India, delivered a lecture on matters affecting the interests of the people of India, in the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the auspices of the Framji Cowasji Institute before a fairly large audience of Natives. The lecturer arrived at 5-30, and was received by Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, and the Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik.

The chair was given to Mr. Javerilal, who in introducing the lecturer, said that Mr. Meakin came to India with good recommendations, and that he had come to India to personally observe and learn something of them. He was a man of ability and experience, and, no doubt, his views would be worth their careful attention. He then called upon Mr. Meakin to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Meakin, in the commencement of his lecture, expressed himself as seriously handicapped by the undeservedly eulogistic introduction of the chairman, after which he could not fail to disappoint his hearers. In any case, it would be absurd for a visitor like himself to pretend to come to India, and lecture on the affairs of the Indians from their point of view. He had come to gather something of an impression of the real state of things, and mere native public opinion and feeling, so as to enable him to lay his personal experience and knowledge acquired here before his countrymen in England. In the first place he desired to make clear the standpoint from which he looked; it was the ground of brotherhood, for the English were all of one flesh with the Indians and of similar feelings. Skins might differ but affection dwelt in every heart the same. A large majority of the English people felt that colour, religion, customs, and the place of abode made no difference whatever, but that all their rights and interests were identical, specially when they came to a land like India in which they found their nation ruling the country. They felt that not only they had an interest in the country, but a solemn responsibility, and that India's need was England's duty. He stated that before he came out to this country, he had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many Indians in England. His father having lived in India, his family were accustomed to receive Indians—Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans—in their house, and they were, therefore, brought up with brotherly feeling towards the Natives of this country. (Applause.) If any action is to be effectual for India's benefit, it must be present, mutual, and concerted. It was of no use that the Indians or the English people should endeavour to serve the interests of India by themselves. They could not do so effectually without each other, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether brought about the needed reforms on both sides. There ought not be anything like a beach, or a separation, or even lack of sympathy, which must certainly prove fatal to both sides, and it was of the utmost importance to find out where the leakage was and to stop it. But existing sores must be probed by a sympathetic and healing hand. They must then concentrate their efforts on main points and not on side issues, however important they seemed to those immediately concerned, otherwise their strength would be wasted. He did not represent any party, political or religious, but it was felt by many in England that a great deal of shot was wasted and many good guns were burst by using too much of powder. Every man who practised in a court of law knew the necessity of "suaviter in modo" and "fortiter in re." He understood the necessity of bringing home as gently as possible and with as little bluster and aggravation the main issues and important points of his case. He (the lecturer) regretted to see from the native point of view that a great deal of irritation had been caused by attacking the British nation and British officials in a general sort of way. They were all fully aware that the British public were the final arbiters or judges on Indian affairs, and it was as unwise to aggravate or stir up the British public in any matter which concerned India as it would be to aggravate or stir up any judge or the High Court. As the same time actual cases of injustice or remediable evil should be laid calmly as before a tribunal which only awaited proof to convict. It might be however that there were great many things which were true, but it was often wiser to leave things unsaid than to say them in a manner so as to widen the existing breach. It was not wise, to say the least, to aggravate the English officials out here as such attacks and appeals made on whom in India were wasted. After all Indian officials were the servants of the British public, and everything considered the Indians would be consulting their best interests if they worked without friction and in complete harmony with the officials. The Natives of India might say that these words should with equal propriety be addressed to Englishmen, but he (Mr. Meakin) was not addressing a gathering of Englishmen, but his Indian brethren, and he was accordingly naturally looking from his own point of view towards them. It was a source of great gratification to him to observe that the relations in Bombay between the natives and the officials were of such a friendly character. It was said that a majority of officials in this country were prejudiced, but there were a great many who were quite unprejudiced, of which the people here perhaps had no idea. There were many besides who would come out boldly on behalf of native interests were it not for the bitter things said so often against their class, by those whom they served. Moreover, whatever fault might lie on the English side as it was the interests of the Natives which were more especially at stake in this matter it behoved them to be the ones to determine to be friendly at any cost and to win the respect of their rulers by their conduct. He who would have friends must show himself friendly. Whatever prejudice there might be in India they must know that there was absolutely no prejudice in England as those who had visited the country had ascertained for themselves. The best friends of India amongst her people were not always those who were most conspicuous in any public discussion, but the truest friends were often to be found in the lowest strata of society, among those who by their faithful discharge of duty commanded respect. The khidmatgar, the dhoble, the bhistie, or the syce, who by his thoroughness, honesty, and fidelity had earned his master's appreciation had more effectually helped to raise the whole nation in the minds of the English than any amount of writing or speaking could possibly have done. Even those unfortunate English people who were prejudiced against the Indians, would not hesitate to testify whenever one of them employed in their service was found to be an honest and faithful man. If Indian interests were to be safeguarded and promoted, it was necessary for the nation to be raised "en masse," and not by a few thousands only. The cause of India's people would not triumph till they were as proud of being Natives of India as Englishmen were proud of being Natives of Great Britain. The respect in which that word native was held out here would be an unerring test. Instances were not lacking in Bombay, and even in the present meeting of men who had risen to the topmost rank, not perhaps in the miserable reckoning of rupees, but in the confidence of the English as well as of the Natives, and the treatment they had received showed what might be expected of all who followed their example. It would not be sufficient to rise oneself; each man who rose intellectually, morally, religiously, or socially, must at each step lend his hand to the man below, or India would never rise. India needed to learn more of self-abnegation, more of brotherly love. No distinctions of race or creed or caste could be allowed to stand without weakening the whole cause. Nor could distinction of sex, for the men of India would never be able to take the place for which they were fitted till the women of India were able to work hand in hand with their brothers and husbands for the advancement of the race and of the real interests of the country. But mere head-education was not enough. The word education meant, as they all understood, the drawing out of every faculty which was in the mind and also in the heart, and educated minds could not properly work without educated hearts and educated sympathies. It was not B. As or M. As or possessors of any other sort of academical degree that India needed; but men possessed of warm heart-, true hearts, sympathetic and helpful hearts. Mr. Meakin regretted more than any of them that the interest taken by the British public should be so small, but India was very much further indeed from England than England was from India. It was not prejudice that they had to deal with in England; but rather ignorance. The people in England knew very little about the people in India; in fact they hardly realised how many nations and creeds, or what number of conflicting interests existed in this vast country. He thought that not only was advantage gained by those who went to Europe, but a real advantage was derived from making those nations known to the English people. The English not only wanted people of India to go to their country to learn and possibly to teach, but they wanted them there to represent their people in that country. A great number of people who went to England were unfortunately of a class with more money with them than brains, a condition attended with all sorts of difficulties, bearing in mind the special temptations that stood in their way in that country. Mr. Meakin preferred to live while in India with Natives, because that was the only way by which he could be able to learn their manners, and customs, and thoughts. It was as great a mistake to adopt in this country higgledy-piggledy every idea and every custom from Europe, as it was to eschew all things that were not Indian. Both schools made a very grave mistake, whether in adopting things which were unsuited to them on account of the nature and climate and the country, or in retaining pernicious customs and habits simply because they were native. There was much to be learned from England and England had often much to learn from India. Indians have not only to learn from England but also to take warning from her, as especially in the case of her national curse of drink. Indians going to England should be capable of seeking to meet with and know the best, and to become acquainted with the home-life of the English middle classes. He observed that in the Presidency towns there were so many European customs in vogue, which were absolutely useless and unsuited to the country. Where was the necessity in India of having tables and chairs and knives and forks which were utterly unsuited to the requirements of the people, the vast majority of whom could not afford such extravagance and luxury, and who were injured by the practice. Why could they not make use of their fingers and the ground for their meals and spend the saving on education and books for their wives and daughters. In England the real friends of India were confined to no party or sect or creed, but was represented by the philanthropical and evangelical section of the people, the section that set the slaves free, and that carried on the temperance and purity crusades, and all the many other movements of the day for the advancement of the moral and social welfare of Europeans, the section that sent missionaries to India. It was the men who despised religion, and who did not realise that the common brotherhood and common duty of man to man and the responsibility of man to God who despised the Indians. The fact is not sufficiently realised in India that the English nation is and almost always has been broadly divided into two contending sections which divide every other party or interest, the religious and the non-religious, though too often the latter are ashamed to acknowledge their position. Broadly speaking, the former have always been in the minority, with a powerful one, and to them have been due almost entirely the successive reforms, which have raised the national moral standard to where it is. To the other section broadly speaking, we owe its territorial aggrandisement and many of the evils under which she groans. Between the two there is constant warfare, and the irreligious or mock-religious despise philanthropists and puritans and missionaries more than even they despise the Indian Natives. England is not a Christian nation, however much it owes to its Christain minority Christians must be judged by Christ, not Christ by Christians. With reference to the effects of British rule in India he said that they had visited Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Java, and other distant countries under foreign yokes, and could state from personal experience after his stay in India, that the amount of liberty and independence, which was allowed to them not only surpassed that allowed in any other country, where a foreign nation ruled, but if they examined the history and conditions even of most of the countries of Europe, they would find that India had a great deal more liberty of the press and of speech and of public expression than in almost any other country except England and America. What they wished to see was that those opportunities would not be increased but put to the very best use, and that the Indian people should be rendered able and capable to stand by the side of the English not only in the chief towns but throughout the country. A great many Englishmen would like to give the Indians a very much larger share in the administration of the country than at present, but in order to do so they must be assured of their capability and reliability. He was glad to see how many Indians already occupied responsible positions with credit and ability—and there could be no greater proof of England's willingness to acknowledge worth than their appointments. If Indians desired to have their laudable objects and aspiration fulfilled, they must work harmoniously, not as much as members or subjects of the Empire, but as members of a Commonwealth bound together by increasing ties of interest and affinity to stand and not to fall. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. C. Chambers, seconded by Mr. Wacha, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Meakin for his able and interesting lecture, and the proceedings then terminated.

We hear that the secretary of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. is endeavouring to arrange for Mr. Meakin to speak again on his return from Madras and Ceylon in some three weeks' time.

ALLEGED SALE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomedali Ismaeljee, Fidali Serifali, and Moosabhoy Cassumbhoy, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of possessing and selling obscene books called *Daftari-Hikmat* and *Tebe Sahebi*, preferred against them by Sirdar Mir Abdulaly Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, appeared for the Crown; whilst Mr. A. C. Rudra, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appeared from the statement laid before the magistrate that information was conveyed to Sirdar Abdulaly that the accused, who were book-sellers, having their shop at Bhendy Bazaar, were selling obscene books, which were in Urdu. The Sirdar deputed Inspector Framji to make enquiries into the matter. On the 10th July, Mr. Framji instructed one Abdul Latif to go to the shop and buy the books, giving him a marked rupee for that purpose. Abdul Latif accordingly went to the shop, and purchased the books. Two detective policemen who were standing at a distance, came on the scene at a given signal from the purchaser and seized the books and the marked rupee. The shop was then ordered to be searched, but before that was done one of the accused produced about fourteen hundred copies of the books. The policemen then went to a printing press owned by the first two accused and situated at Cammatipura, and recovered 997 more copies of the books. The first two accused are the proprietors of the shop and the press while the third is employed by them as manager. Munshi Shahabuddin, proprietor of an Urdu paper, was examined at a previous hearing of the case by Mr. Nicholson. He read certain passages from the books which he considered objectionable and shocking to the modesty of the public. Mr. Nicholson then put in a translation of the passages, to which exception was taken.

Mr. Rudra reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

The first accused, in his defence, said that he was the part-proprietor of the shop and the press. The shop where the books were sold was at Bhendy Bazar. The third accused was employed as a manager in their service. He admitted the discovery of 97 books from his press and 1,400 from his shop. The books were printed in his press. He had not read them as they were in Urdu. They were first printed as far back as 1883 by a Mahomedan author. These books were the reprint of the original. About five years ago he got them reprinted. He denied any knowledge as to the contents of the books.

The second accused said that he carried on the business in partnership with the first accused. He admitted selling books, but said that he did not know what was written therein. He had sold about 150 or 200 copies of the books. Originally the books were printed in another press which was burnt down sometime ago. That press did not belong to him or to his partner.

The third accused said that he was simply the manager and not the partner. He did not get any share of profit, but had a regular salary. He sold the book to the witness Abdul Latiff on the 10th of July last. He had sold from 100 to 200 books before. He did not know that they were obscene books until the police came to his shop. He had no knowledge of the contents of the books.

The case was adjourned until the 4th proximo in order to enable the accused to call witnesses for the defence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee disposed of the following matters:—

RE RUTTONJEE NASARWANJEE DAROGA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for a creditor, Cawasjee Sorabjee, in opposing the application, said that the insolvent had not lodged with the Official Assignee all the account books of his three shops for the sale of sewing machines in Bombay, Karachi, and Secunderabad. His lordship, on looking at the schedule, remarked that it did not appear to be properly prepared. Mr. Kirkpatrick said that a warrant was out for the arrest of his client, which was one of the reasons why the schedule could not be properly prepared. After obtaining an explanation regarding certain items in the schedule, his lordship granted an interim order for a fortnight only with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SALUN BALKOJEE SALGAUNKER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvents, moved for an interim order. Mr. Lowndes, for a creditor in opposing the application, said that, in a recent probate case, the insolvents had produced a forged will with a view to deprive the opposing creditor of the estate to which he was justly entitled under the will. It was held in that case that the will produced by the insolvents was a forgery. They were ordered to pay the costs of the suit, for which they now sought the benefit of the Act. His lordship refused to grant an interim order, but gave leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—John Stephen Wakeman; Mahomed Ali Ismailjee and another; Govind valad Walli; Yellapa Hassana Yadhav; Dadabhoy Pestonjee Darcovalla and another; Vazir Alli; Shivram Bhandar Samrai; Megha Mir Ahmedali Deccanee; Abdul Rahim Latiff Sultan; and Nowrojee Furdoonjee Variawa.

A SHIP'S MASTER FINED FOR CARRYING EXCESS PILGRIMS.

MR. J. SANDERS SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Captain R. Garrett, master of the s. s. Thibet, stood charged, at the instance of Mr. J. Walshe, Superintendent of Customs, with carrying forty passengers in excess which was found out when the steamer arrived in harbour from Jeddah on the 19th inst. The evidence as to the counting of the passengers having been recorded his Worship desired to know if the stowaways were also counted as passengers. Mr. Walshe replied they were. The defendant then said that he had been a ship's master for the last two years and a-half, and had never before been charged with such an offence. 962 tickets were correctly issued, but he found that forty men had got their way on board the vessel as stowaways, having managed, in spite of the strict watch at the gangways, to climb the vessel from the sides. It was, he submitted, impossible to be too careful about these stowaways. They concealed themselves in tanks, boats, and all sorts of similar places. His Worship remarked that the present case did not call for very heavy punishment. Though the court had the power to inflict a fine of Rs. 20 per each passenger in excess he would only fine the captain forty rupees or one rupee for each passenger carried in excess.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure 8 a.m. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June 10 days. | Variation 1st

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, the QUEEN'S ROAD from the Junction of the French Road will be crowded with Ganpati Processions from 5 to 7 P. M. Gentlemen going from Malabar Hill to the Fort are therefore requested to use the French, Girgaum and Charni Roads between those hours.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.

IN the London financial market no change took place yesterday. Reuter's telegram advising that quotations remained the same, and £3,50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Exchange on London was unaltered in New York, and Silver continued at 66 5-8 cents per oz. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom for the week ending on Friday was 2,600,000qrs., as against 2,670,000qrs. in the preceding week.

Wheat was easier yesterday, while Seeds were quiet White Delhi was 4s. 9½d. per cental, ex-quay, on the spot in Liverpool; Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, was 33s. nominal per 416 lbs., both for shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.

Spot Mid-American Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals advanced 3-64d. in both the nearer and more distant positions, with the extreme quotations at 4 5-64d. for August-September deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for December-January. Egyptian "Fair" Brown declined 3-8d. to 5 1-16d. per lb. The market closed with a hardening tendency; Surats and Arrivals were firm. Sales amounted to 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indians; Imports, nil.

The Manchester market closed firm with business checked by higher prices being asked. 7lbs. shirtings were quoted at 4s. and 8½lbs. at 5s. 39 in. Jacconets were 1s. 11½d. and mulls, 45in., 2s. 2½d. 40s Mule Twist was 6¾d.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent higher in New York yesterday at 7 15-16 cents per lb., and September Futures rose 11 points to 7·71 cents per lb. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The tone of our local Cotton market has been firm to-day. Rates have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and business has passed to a moderate extent. 900 bales have been bought by Exporters, comprising 400 bales Bhagulkhote at Rs. 178½; 300 Barsee at Rs. 195: and 100 each of Karanja and Bengal at Rs. 177 and Rs. 175, respectively. The purchases by the Mills totalled 400 bales, made up of 100 each of Nugger and Bengal at Rs. 180 and Rs. 162, respectively; and 200 Khandwa at Rs. 187.

WHEAT is steady in tone. Rates remain as before; and business to-day has been moderate.

SEEDS are quiet. Business has been done on a moderate scale, with quotations for Linseed and Rapeseed one anna lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,489	bales.
Wheat	11,399	cwts.
Rapeseed	977	"
Poppyseed	656	"
Rice	890	"

FREIGHTS are lifeless. Rates show no change, and in the market nothing is doing.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight. Merchants' bills September-October delivery, 1s. 1 13-32d. November-December, and 1s. 1 7-16d. next year. The latter have again been very limited in quantity, and the demand for Bank Paper has been but trivial. The market at closing was steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	141	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 108 3-16 for Money and Account, and at 107 13-16 for next month's Settlement, rates advanced in a steady market to 108¼, 108½, and 107 15-16 in the three positions, respectively and closed on the same level.

SHARES.—The market has been active to-day, and prices have changed in the majority of cases in sellers' favour. In Cotton Mill Scrip the movement has been most noticeable, and here the changes favour sellers almost equally with buyers. Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank are quoted at Rs. 5 lower; and Bank of Bombay Shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,471¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm. Higher prices asked checks business.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	117
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 5/8
Bar Silver	30¼

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Turkish route right.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th August, 1895.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	minutes.
Turkey	27	2	...	16	5
Teheran	28	1	58 p.m.	...	31
Suez	28	9	40 a.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 28th August 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	1
" Karachi	...	5	...	1
" Madras	...	55	..	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,493½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th August 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,31,572	2,07,631	6,832	3,48,035
Corresponding week 1 a s year. Open 1,490 Miles..	...	...	..	3,90,376

Decrease..... £.....Rs. 42,371

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	72,000	4,000	1,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	156	9	349
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,18,000	5,93,000	20,000	10,31,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	5,03,000	6,65,000	24,000	11,92,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,277	1,77,021	4,491	2,64,789
Per mile of Ry do.	180	381	10	574
Total to corresponding date do.	4,61,391	6,76,048	38,584	10,96,023

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,03,789
Increase to date ..... " 9,967

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT.—August 13, at Abbotsford, Mussoorie, the wife of P W G Scott, Assistant Engineer, E I R, of a son.
STRINGFELLOW.—August 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of H P Stringfellow, Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CONDAMINE.—August 25, at Madras, Robert Cecil de la Condamine, of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., elder son of J de la Condamine, Esq., Penzance, Cornwall.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

THE Administration Report of the Railway Department of this Presidency for the year 1894-95 amplifies and extends the information already made public in the larger blue-book relating to the general administration of the railways throughout the Empire. At the commencement of the year the Bombay Government had under their control 5,953¾ miles of open railways; and this was increased to the extent of 70½ miles on the standard gauge and half a mile on the two feet six gauge. The latter addition was made by a slight extension connecting the Morvi Railway with the Jetalsar-Rajkot Line; the former by the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway from Dohad to Rutlam. An extension of this line to Ujjain 60½ miles having been sanctioned, work was commenced some six months ago. The revised estimate puts the total cost at rather more than forty-six and a half lakhs, exclusive of fencing and rolling-stock. The Board of Directors of the B. B. C. I. Railway are anxious to extend the line still further in the direction of Agra, passing through the rich grain districts of Kotah and Jhalrapatan. This would give them a trunk line of great importance, and would open up new and productive districts. The Government of India have expressed their inability to find the necessary funds for this undertaking at present, but we hope this decision will be reconsidered in the near future. It is a line Government are in a measure committed to, and if they cannot provide the funds themselves, there is the alternative of permitting the Company to raise the capital, which they could no doubt do in a short time. At the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Selby's report the application of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company for a concession on feeder line terms to construct the western portion of the Tapti Valley Railway was under consideration. This portion of the line will run from Surat to Amalner, 161 miles, and is estimated to cost one crore and twenty-seven lakhs, or Rs. 78,862 per mile, exclusive of rolling stock. These figures, however, are much too favourable as they are based on the calculation that stores from England will be at the rate of 1s. 6d. the rupee, whereas if they were reckoned at thirteenpence to the rupee, the cost of the line per mile would be Rs. 88,726. The portion of the Tapti Valley scheme surveyed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, from Manmad *via* Dhulia and Amalner to Jalgaon is 110 miles in length, and taking exchange at 1s. 1d. the anticipated cost works out to one lakh and twenty-nine thousand per mile, exclusive of rolling-stock. Some portions of this part of the project having been re-surveyed and re-aligned, considerable reductions in the estimates have been found possible. With regard to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, which is to be constructed out of rupee capital raised by Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., a detailed survey with final location of the line was in progress at the date of Lieut.-Col. Selby's report. Although no constructional progress was made with any of the Gaekwar's Railway projects last year, surveys were undertaken for a metre gauge from Patan *via* Sidhpur to Kheralu (about 38 miles) and from Kalol Road Station to Vijapur about 42 miles, and also for a two feet six guage from Miyagam to Sinor, about 20 miles. In Jamnagar the project for a State Railway, fifty miles in length on the metre gauge, was carried somewhat further by a detailed survey and the submission of plans and estimates. Various changes have been made in the proposed alignment, and as at present located it will run from Rajkot in a north-westerly direction to Pardhari, where after crossing the Dhondi river it will take a westerly direction and run through Hadmatia, Wanthali, and Alia Bara terminating at Jamnagar. Inclusive of rolling-stock the line is estimated to cost twenty-three and a half lakhs or Rs. 46,941 per mile. The commencement of the undertaking now only awaits the decision of the Secretary of State in connection with certain proposals made by the Durbar for raising the necessary funds. The work of converting the Morvi Railway into the metre gauge proceeds, slowly but surely, and orders have been issued for constructing the first section from Anklesvar to Sarsa (20 miles) of the Rajpipla State Railway. Such activity in railway development on the part of Native States in the Presidency is a very cheering indication of the material progress of the feudatories in question. The wise example of the Maharaja of Baroda has been followed by several neighbouring Chiefs, to the manifest benefit both of themselves and their subjects. The Bombay and Baroda Company are now advocating a scheme for the extension of the Gaekwar's Petlad Railway from Petlad, north-west to Sanand, there to join the Ahmedabad-Viramgam section of the Company's own system.

As is well known the Great Indian Peninsular Railway suffered severely during the year from the diminished goods traffic, there being a net decline of twenty-six and a half lakhs in earnings. The cause is not far to seek—owing to the failure of supplies of wheat and to the low prices prevailing in the European markets for that staple, the export demand was largely curtailed, so that in the single item of wheat alone the earnings fell from forty-two and a quarter lakhs of rupees in 1893 to fifteen lakhs of rupees in 1894. There was also a diminution in the earnings from the carriage of oil-seeds due partly to failure of crops in the second-half of the year, and partly to some of the takings under this head having been abnormally high in the first half of the previous year. The decline of nearly two lakhs in the takings from manufactured cotton is attributed to the famine in the Saugor district, "although it is possible," says Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, "that a portion of the traffic in this commodity may have been diverted by other routes." As a partial set-off there are improved earnings in raw cotton (one and a half lakhs) drugs and chemicals (two lakhs) and dyes and tans (two lakhs and sixty-seven thousand). The increase under the latter head was mainly due to a development of the speculative trade in myrabolams probably brought about by the slackness in the grain and seeds traffic. Another partial set-off to the decline in goods traffic was the enhancement of coaching earnings by one lakh and thirty-seven thousand rupees. The Company carried nearly half a million more people than in the preceding year, mainly of course by third class. The arrival and departure of extra troopships helped to swell the total earnings for coaching, while on the other hand "passenger's luggage decreased by half a lakh owing chiefly to less Government treasure carried." To the uninitiated passenger's luggage" will seem a somewhat peculiar classification for Government treasure. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings shows a steady tendency to increase, having gone up year by year from 48·62 in 1891 to 55·18 in 1894. There has been a decrease of seven and three-quarter lakhs in working expenses, but Lieut.-Col. Selby expresses the opinion that this sum is not "commensurate with the large decrease of Rs. 25,39,445 in earnings," and he considers that further reductions in expenses are necessary, particularly in the Traffic Department. No doubt the reply of the executive officers of the Company to this criticism will be that it is not feasible to materially reduce the working staff, on account of a diminution in traffic which may only be temporary—an argument which has its parallel in the answer given by Mr. Little in the Legislative Council, twelve months ago, in reply to those honourable members who argued that as the grant for Public Works had been diminished the Establishment of the Department should be proportionately cut down. It is also to be remembered that the cost of exchange compensation allowance tends to diminish the prospect of material savings in working expenses. But still there may be some heavy items which came under this head capable of curtailment, and the question is one that should continue to receive the careful attention of the executive. The net result of the year's working is a gain to the State of less than half a lakh of rupees, as compared with nineteen lakhs in 1893, and nearly thirty-three lakhs in the previous year.

The opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has already had the effect of considerably improving the takings of the parent line. Compared with 1893 the traffic receipts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway are eight and a half lakhs in advance. The increase in goods traffic has occurred principally in grain and pulse, oil-seeds, salt, sugar, timber, tobacco, coal, and coke, and has been contributed to by larger consignments of railway materials for construction, coal and live-stock. It is, however, to some extent, counterbalanced by a falling-off in cotton traffic and in provisions. The low rate of fares charged on Indian railways is strikingly illustrated by the fact that although the company carried 569,270more passengers than in the previous year, the receipts therefrom only rose to the extent of fifty-two thousand rupees. There was an advancement in net earnings for the year of nearly five lakhs of rupees, and in working expenses of three and a half lakhs. The percentage of expenses on earning was 36·22 as compared with 35·91 in the previous twelve months. The growth in working expenses occurred under the head of maintenance of way, works and stations, locomotives and general charges. There is also an enhancement of special and miscellaneous expenses due to the heavy claims settled during the year for damages to goods caused by excessive rains. The Company suffered other losses from monsoon damages, but these items were insignificant in comparison with the heavy outlay incurred by the G. I. P. Company in connection with the slips on the Thall Ghat and the washing away of the Mussak Bridge last monsoon. The surplus profits of the Bombay and Baroda line for the year amounted to Rs. 54,71,427 as compared with fifty lakhs and nineteen thousand in the preceding twelve months. Half of the profits are handed over to the Company, bringing the percentage on the total capital of the Company up to 7·37. These figures are highly satisfactory, and show the value of branch lines in developing the traffic of the Indian trunk lines.

IF Australia were affected in the same manner as India in its dealings with the steamship companies there might be a brighter prospect of the successful issue of the labours of Dr. Barry and his associates. But while we rail against high passage-money the Australians complain of lascar crews. And while we indulge in a multitude of words full of sound and fury signifying very little, if not actually nothing, the Australians tie up their money-bags. Anglo-Indians bind themselves into an union ostensibly to resist the high rates of the P. and O., talk and write heroic things, and proceed forthwith to the office in Rampart Row and book their passages on the Caledonia or Peninsular, or even the ancient Thames. But in Australia they watch and wait for their opportunity. For example, the other night in the Melbourne Parliament Mr. Prendergast called attention to the fact that tenders would be opened in a day or two for the carriage of farmers' products between that port and England. Australia, he would have them remember, existed for the purpose of keeping white people employed, and in accepting tenders, if a tender was accepted from the P. and O. Company, which employed black labour, it would be a scandal to the country. The farmers of the colony did not want to employ black men while white sailors were walking about in idleness. The P. and O. Company employed inferior labour—labour which was unsafe, and which was used simply because it was cheap. The Government should do nothing to enhance the profits of shareholders who lived in other parts of the world, and whose only object was to secure fat dividends regardless of the means by which they were obtained. These were Mr. Prendergast's contentions, and he was not alone in his view of the matter. Mr. Maloney, another member of the Legislative Assembly also entered his emphatic protest against any tender going to the P. and O. Company. He even denied the Company the honour of having reduced the time of the journey between Australia and England. That was due to the Orient Company, which employed white men on its boats. The employment of European sailors or Indian lascars makes no difference in the speed of a vessel, whose engineers on all the great lines are Europeans. But three other members in speeches to the House backed up the previous speakers, one of them going so far as to advocate the exclusion of the P. and O. from the privilege of tendering. Government, he said, would have no consistency if it accepted a tender from the P. and O. Company. Two conferences of Postmasters-General had condemned the employment of black labour on mail steamers, and it was the duty of the House to support their officers. Yet a sixth member, Mr. Winter, said another phase of the black labour question was that in obedience to the commercial element of trade, cheap black labour had now been substituted for British seamen, on whom the safety of commerce depended in the event of war, and the black labour which replaced those men could not be relied on in an emergency. We in India know that the lascar is in every way an efficient seaman, is never known to shirk danger or responsibility, and the Australians ought to know it too. But they will not admit it. The outcome of Mr. Prendergast's motion was to prove that the feeling of the House was very much against lascar seamen. Australian agitation against the employment of lascar seamen on mail steamers is becoming very active.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, the sentimental young gentleman, who was sent out by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to report on the condition of slaves in Zanzibar and British East African protectorates did not find things so bad as he expected and apparently wished to find them. A preliminary visit to India would have enlightened him very much, for he holds up his hands in pious horror and tells in thrilling tones of the cruel manner in which the women are treated. "It is," he says, "something very terrible. They have actually to mix mortar and carry loads of sand, stone, and other material." Cooly women in India, who are free, carry very much heavier loads, and do very much more labour as any coasting skipper can tell. But then the name "slave" sounds very terrible, and sentiment makes the slave woman's loads pounds heavier. What doubtless shocked Mr. Mackenzie very much was to find a missionary who did not sympathise with him, while Mr. Pigott, the I. B. E. A. Administrator told him he was opposed to the abolition of slavery. Mr. Pigott told him they had liberated a good many slaves, but the result was unsatisfactory as they would not work. He was opposed to the abolition of slavery, as the slaves seemed to be perfectly happy, and, in his opinion, they seemed only fit for boudage. "This tale," adds Mr. Mackenzie, "was poured into my ears on several occasions. Mr. Pigott assured me that many missionaries were of his way of thinking, and from what I heard some of them say his assertions were correct, as to their opinion." Yet he continues to talk of the terrible evil of slavery. He prefers to believe the slaves are cruelly treated, because the Society which sent him on a very pleasant little holiday trip believe it impossible for a man to be bound without suffering. The land he went through was lovely. There were lovely valleys, and lovely plantations, really lovely country and lovely female slaves; everything he saw was lovely, only man was vile. When the lovely female slaves saw him they were sore afraid. The women ran away when they saw the white man coming; but, he says, "we observed them in the distance peeping behind trees. Probably they had not seen a white man before." This is really very refreshing. The slave woman who has not seen a white man in Zanzibar or Pemba must be a most exceptional creature. When Mr. Mackenzie says that the condition of the slaves is very terrible he lets sentiment run away with reason. His report is of not the least practical value since he makes no suggestion as to how the clove crop shall be tended and reaped in case the slaves were, as he asks they shall be, entirely literated.

WE are desired to draw attention to the Philharmonic concert this evening and to the experiment (made at the desire of many interested in the Society and its concerts) of having it in the afternoon. It has been proved that at the least sign of rain an evening concert is sure to be very poorly attended, and the committee have consented to experiment in on this occasion in response to many requests.

THE assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been given to Bombay Act II. of 1895 amending the Bombay Tramways Act.

THE Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation had asked the opinion of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, whether charges incurred in a particular year in excess of the Budget grant could properly be debited to the grant for the next year. Mr. Inverarity's opinion, which was to the effect that expenditure incurred in 1893 94 in excess of the grant for that year could not be found out of the grant for 1894-95, was placed yesterday before the Committee. Dr. Cowasji said that the heads of Departments should be warned that if they ever exceeded the Budget grants without the sanction either of the Standing Committee or the Corporation they would be held responsible for it. Mr. Cuffe was against laying down such a hard and fast rule in cases of very urgent work. It was resolved to forward the counsel's opinion to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction the grant of Rs

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAZIRI HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following honours have been awarded for the Waziri Expedition :—

To be Companions of the Bath—Surgeon-Colonel Spencer, Colonels Meiklejohn and C. C. Egerton, and Major A. Mason.

To be Members of the Distinguished Service Order—Colonel W. Thompson, Brigade-Surgeon G. Davis ; Captains Wharry and R. H. Ewart ; and Lieutenants C. Herbert and M. Hornby.

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors A. R. Martin, Wahab, O'Nealy, G. H. Robinson, and B. Duff.

To be Brevet Majors—Captains F. H. Birch, Hunter, Weston, and R. Browne.

CHITRAL HONOURS.

To be a Member of the Distinguished Service Order—Lieutenant Peterson.

THE CHITRAL BLUE-BOOK.

The Blue-Book on Chitral has been published according to which the Government of India reported on the 8th May that they were unanimously in favour of retaining a British garrison in Chitral, and keeping the road open.

Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, on the 13th June, telegraphed that he did not concur with the Government of India, and ordered the evacuation and abandonment of Chitral. Lord Elgin then telegraphed on the 14th June regretting the Secretary of State's decision in the matter, but accepting it.

On the 2nd July, Lord George Hamilton telegraphed that he would re-consider the matter, and assented, on the 9th August, to the proposals made in the Viceroy's despatch of the 8th May. The despatch of the 16th August gave the decision of the Government in more detail.

THE TRIAL OF THE KUCHENG MURDERERS.

Reuter's correspondent, at Hongkong, telegraphs that the progress made by the Kucheng Commission is satisfactory. The Chinese officials are giving effectual aid, and ten of the sectaries of the Vegetarian Society have been convicted of murder. The others are undergoing their trial.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

It is reported that the German Government have instructed their Minister and Consuls in China to protect the foreign missions to the utmost, and to summon German warships the moment any disaster is threatened.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF MONGSIN.

PARIS, Aug. 28.

The *Journal des Debats*, discussing the question of the Buffer State in the valley of the Upper Mekong, contends that the British occupation of Mongsin is an absolute disregard of the rights and interests of France.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.

Russia has presented to Montenegro a large quantity of war material.

COLONIAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following is the Colonial relief programme during 1895-96 :—The H. M. S. Malabar sails on the 25th September with drafts to Gibraltar and Malta ; the detachments of the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment from Malta on 20th November to England ; and also the reservists, etc., from Gibraltar to England.

A transport sails about the 1st October with the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment from England to Malta, the 2nd East Surrey Regiment from Malta to England ; the drafts to Egypt, and the excess detachments of 1st North Staffordshire Regiment and 1st Gloucestershire Regiment from Malta to Egypt ; and the detachments of the 2nd South Staffordshire and 1st East Yorkshire Regiments from Egypt to England.

A freight or transport sails about the middle of October with drafts to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and China ; and then back with reservists, &c., from those stations home.

A transport sails about the 1st November with drafts to Gibraltar, Malta, and Bermuda ; and sails with the reservists, etc., from Bermuda to Halifax.

A freight ship carries the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from England to Malta ; the 2nd Leinster Regiment from Malta to Bermuda ; the 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment, from Bermuda to Halifax ; the 1st Liverpool Regiment, from Halifax to the West Indies ; the 1st Leicestershire Regiment, from West Indies to the Cape of Good Hope ; the Relieving Company at St. Helena, *en route*, and 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, Head-Quarters and half a Battalion from Cape of Good Hope to Mauritius ; the 1st Royal Highlanders half a Battalion at Cape of Good Hope, and Head-Quarters and half a Battalion, at Mauritius, to India ; the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, from India to Ceylon ; the 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from Ceylon to England ; and the reservists, &c., from Malta and Gibraltar, to England.

The H. M. S. Britannia sails on 14th November with drafts to Malta, the Victoria on the 27th November with drafts to Gibraltar ; and embarks the reservists, etc., from Malta, on 10th January, to England.

Freight ships sail in the middle of November with drafts to Halifax ; and the N. S. Reservists, etc., from Halifax to England early in December with drafts to West Indies, the Reservists, etc., from West Indies to Home ; and about the 1st March with drafts to the Mediterranean.

The 3rd Drogoon Guards stationed in Natal will be brought home by the Indian Transport on relief by the 7th Hussars from India, arriving about the 18th November.

The drafts for South Africa and Mauritius have already been sent, but there will be few more to go on freight ships to South Africa about December. The reservists, etc., from Egypt will be brought home as opportunities offer by H. M. S. Malabar and the Indian Transports.

The transports on Colonial service are to be utilized as far as practicable for conveyance of army stores.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander Shopland, Aden, succeeds Commander Edwardes, Royal Indian Marine, as Port Officer, Kurrachee.

Mr. F. Shellusson officiates, vice Mr. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who has been granted two months' leave.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of Captain Thomson's appointment as officiate, vice Major Balfe, as Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Captain Powell, R.E., rejoins his regiment from the Military Works Department, leaving his permanent vacancy in the office.

MOVEMENTS OF CHITRAL TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALDAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Head-quarters of troops occupying the Tochi Valley are to be moved from Boya to Miranshah, the garrisons being provisioned to the end of December.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following move of the Chitral troops took place on the 27th instant :—The 2-3rd Gurkhas move from Sado to Robat ; the Head-Quarters and five companies of the 2-4th Gurkhas from Chamarkand to Gairat. The convoy moving from Jalala to Dargai was attacked by thieves, when inside the frontier two miles north of Jalala, at 12-30 a.m.

On the 26th instant three bags of rice and one box of stores were stolen.

DISTURBANCE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

No further news has been received regarding the threatened disturbance in the Persian Gulf.

THE PAMIRS.

The work on the Pamir Boundary is almost finished, the Anglo-Russian Commission having reached the banks of the Aksu river. It is expected that the Commission will break up this week, as only one point regarding the junction of the boundary with the Chinese territory remains for settlement.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

An official telegram, just received here from the Secretary of State, states that her Majesty has appointed Sir Alexander Mackenzie to succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHIN HILLS BARRACKS.

A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,89,807 for the construction of semi-permanent barracks at Falam and Haka in the South Chin Hills ; and an abstract amounting to Rs. 3,28,583 completing the barracks, constructed for the accommodation of troops in the North Chin Hills has been sanctioned.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN E. OWEN.

Captain E. Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on special duty in Cherat, died suddenly this morning.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, Aug. 28.

Some good events were competed this morning. In the single stick competition Captain Poore, 7th Hussars, beat Captain Hartigan, 2nd Grenadiers, by five points to three. In bayonet combats by teams of infantry, three teams competed. In the first round Yorkshire beat Middlesex very closely ; the Loyal North Lancashire drew a bye. The final between the former and the latter will be fought to-morrow. In riding and jumping competition five artillery teams took part. The second section of the L Battery, R. H. A., won the first prize of Rs. 20 ; the 72nd came second. The 36th, and the 27th Field Battery, and the first section of L Battery, also competed. In the same competition for Natives three cavalry teams entered. The 2nd Bombay Lancers won the first prize of Rs. 15. The other teams who competed were the Poona Horse and the Governor's Body-guard. In bayonet *vs.* bayonet Bombardier Gorman, L Battery, R. H. A., son of Sergeant-Major Gorman, Chief Instructor Central Gymnasia, won the first prize of Rs. 15, and a silver medal presented by the Royal Military Tournament of London. Lance-Corporal Crompton, Loyal North, came second, and won Rs. 15. Bombardier Gorman also won the first prize of Rs. 2 in bayonet *vs.* sword. His performance was admired much. Lance-Corporal Lloyd, of the Yorkshire, came second. In this competition there were twelve competitors. In lead-cutting for Natives si xcompeted, only one man, Naik Matabedul Dube, 3rd Bombay Infantry, cut the lead right through. In sword *vs.* lance Sowar Balwantsing, 2nd Bombay Lancers, beat Kote Duffedar Muzaffar Khan, Poona Horse, and won Rs. 15 and the London Committee silver medal. In lance *vs.* bayonet Duffedar Meaudin Khan, Poona Horse, beat Naik Matabadul Dube, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and won Rs. 15. In sword *vs.* sword Duffedar Mizandin, Poona Horse, beat Sowar Balwantsing, 2nd Lancers, and won Rs. 15 and London Committee silver medal. In sword mounted *vs.* bayonet both the infantry men were the winners. They fought with their bayonets creditably. All the cavalrymen were defeated. Private Chandasing, of the 2nd Grenadiers, won Rs. 10.

CRICKET : KATHIAWAR *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

Kathiawar played with Ganeshkhind, to-day, with a rather bad luck. Ganeshkhind won the toss and went in first, making 138 runs in their first innings. The highest score, made by Mr. Heaton, was 36. Kathiawar went in afterwards, and made only 66 runs. The highest score, made by Mr. Sims, was 13, of which Mr. Madon took six wickets, and Captain Poore four. The fielding of the Ganeshkhind was not loose. The home team went in for their second innings, and made 195 runs. The highest score, made by the Rev. Mr. Haslope, was 36. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 28.

A midnight, robbery of a very serious nature, occurred here. A marwari passenger was looted, and dragged out of his carriage, and severely wounded by ten budmashes. The marwari is in a precarious state at the hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nubia arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mauora left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

Aug. 28.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived.

HONGKONG, Aug. 28.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

AFTERNOON POPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I called on Messrs. Soundy and Co. to book seats for to-morrow's "afternoon" concert, and was much surprised to find that so few (about nine in all) tickets had been sold. But when I was told that the tickets were Rs. 3 each I ceased wondering in that direction, and have been ever since trying to find out a reason for so foolish and unbusinesslike a step. Fancy Rs. 3 a ticket for an "Afternoon Pop" at a time, when, after feeling that brute (whoever he be) who rules the Exchange ; paring out local bills from a diminishing store, which can't be added to, because "there is nothing doing ;" and with most of the three rupee-concertwallas up at Poona ! If the committee need money this is about the worst possible way they could have a lopted of trying to get it in. I have spoken to quite a number of folk interested in music, and the welfare of the Philharmonic, and they all agree that this charge is exorbitant, unusual, and foolish, and likely to prejudice the public against going to these concerts. It is probably too late now to alter the prices, and the Society may, in consequence of the usual monsoon dearth of recreation, be lucky enough to get a fair audience this evening. All the same, I think that such an experiment ought not to be repeated.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Aug. 28.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

KUNWAR HARNAM SINGH, of Kapurthalla, and his wife, have been received at Osborne by the Queen.

THE final tie in the competition of the Burma Football League has been won by "B" Team of the Worcester Regiment, who beat Rangoon Gymkhana by six goals to *nil*. Twelve teams competed.

THE heavy floods on the Indus are so seriously threatening Dera Ghazi Khan, that it becomes a question whether the station should be maintained as a cantonment. Like Rajanpur it could well be abandoned, or at least be only held by a small detachment. The Indus may possibly solve the question within a short period.

EXCELLENT results attended the experimental mobilisation of the Guards Brigade, with cavalry, artillery and engineers. The reserves were called up by invitation, and responded in the proportion of one in three. The horses were drawn from the stables of the omnibus companies and other large owners, and appeared well suited for their duties. The Director-General of Military Education reports the result of the last examination at Woolwich Academy as unsatisfactory. The cadets neglected military sketching and tactics.

THE report on the Dispensaries of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894 is characterised by the local paper as but a beggarly array of tabulated statistics, no less than a hundred and eleven pages of statements, dished up with some dozen or so of letter-press : most of this also disfigured by compressed preparations of the larger tables, and the letter-press itself being but figures put into words. What possible use a publication of this kind can be to the present or future generations, passes the comprehension of man.

IT was mentioned last week that the conditions indicated the probability of a break in the rains. This indication has been fulfilled, and during the past seven days very little rain has fallen in any part of India except Burma, Assam, and Bengal. The weakness of the Arabian Sea current has been the apparent cause of the rainlessness of Western and Central India : while the Bay current has been largely interrupted by the formation of a small depression over the Bay. This depression, while directing the current into Burma, Assam and East Bengal prevented its flowing into Upper India. Hence there was little or no rain in the Gangetic Plain. These conditions were on Saturday changing, and the storm, after an unusually long period of inception, had begun a north-westerly movement, and rain again appeared to be extending into Upper India.

IN February last the Upper India Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution instructing a special Committee to make a full inquiry into the question of sanitation in Cawnpore. As a result of their investigation the Committee have come to the conclusion that the sanitary state of the city is extremely defective, and that the schemes for improvement hitherto proposed are too costly to be satisfactory. A special general meeting of the Chamber was accordingly to be held yesterday, when an address to the Local Government praying for the appointment of a Committee to consider "the whole question of the sanitation and taxation of the town" was to be adopted.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 17th of August was 199, against 242 and 209 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were six deaths from cholera, against six and nine in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There were two deaths from small-box during the week against three in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 24, respectively, against 117 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 22·2 per mille per annum, against 23·0, the mean of the last five years.

EVERY time that British officers cross the Hindu Kush, remarks a contemporary, we learn more of the great natural barrier which guards the approach to India on the far North-West. The Pamir Boundary Commission party journeyed to the Upper Oxus Valley by way of the Darkot and Baroghil Passes, and as their march was made in July they should not have experienced much difficulty from the snow. But, as a matter of fact, they had a trying time, losing baggage animals and something more and they realised how tremendous are the obstacles on this route. Plainly—as no doubt General Gerard hinted to his Russian colleagues on Lake Victoria—a military advance in this direction is wholly impracticable.

FINAL orders regarding the arrangements for the location of troops on the Malakand and at Chakdara will be issued by the Government of India after consideration of the reports regarding proposed camps and fortified posts. Sir Robert Low and General Stedman are now on the Malakand, so the details should shortly be worked out.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WATERFIELD, who has been nominated to the command of the force told off to hold the Malakand and the Swat river crossing, has arrived at Simla on a short visit. He will thus be able to receive direct instructions as to the line of action to be followed and the military precautions to be taken when the troops have been withdrawn from the country beyond Chakdara.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON arrives at Chitral this week, and will declare the intentions of the Government of India without delay. Telegraphic communication will be maintained with Chitral until his return. There is no difficulty in keeping the line open so long as the present posts are held.

IT is proposed to pull down old Government House, Rangoon, and from the materials to construct a combined Rangoon and Burma District Staff Offices at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The fifteen District Staff Officers with their clerks and records now occupy several houses in Cantonments, and the change would mean a large saving in rent.

THE names of the players who are to make up the next Australian Eleven to visit England are now being circulated, and it is understood that the team is practically formed. So far as present arrangements go, it will be composed of the following :—New South Wales. Turner, Iredale, Gregory, and M'Kibbin. Victoria : H. Trott, A. E. Trott, Johns, and Graham. South Australia : G. Giffen, Lyons, Hill, and Darling. Tasmania : Eady. Johns will be wicket-keeper, and will be assisted by Hill. The team will leave in March under the joint auspices of the trustees of the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and Mr. Phil. Sheridan will be the manager.

THE Meteorological Department have now issued a further forecast regarding the monsoon. It is dated August 23rd, but it was prepared for the Government of India in the beginnig of the month. Elsewhere we quote the conclusions arrived at, which cannot fail to interest our readers. Mr. John Elliot in his first forecast pointed out that the conditions in India itself, in May 1895, were strikingly similar to those of May 1894 and it was hence inferred that a strong and steady monsoon might be expected. But he was careful to hedge round this prophecy by a reference to the state of affairs over the ocean-area. There, it was said, the conditions were less favourable for a strong monsoon than they were in the preceding year, more particulary as regarded the northern half of the Indian Ocean. Summing up results, Mr. Eliot now writes : "The character of the monsoon rains in June and July indicates that the monsoon currents are much feebler than during the past two or three years, and this appears to be mainly due to unfavourable conditions in the sea-area to the south of India, and not to conditions in India itself." This emphasises the necessity for more extended observations in the Indian Ocean, and we should like to see the suggestion carried out, that from March to October telegraphic reports should be received from Mauritius and Zanzibar. It is plain that observations over the land-area in India are not sufficient.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I did not mean to create "bad blood," as your correspondent says, nor do I mean to do so ; but please to allow me a corner for my say also. "An Old Cricketer" says, "The question of choice of umpires must be left with the captains of the two teams." Yes, Sir, the Parsee captain is given his choice, and his choice is to select none but an European umpire ! Now, Sir, would it not seem equally ridiculous if the English captain were asked to select none but a Parsee umpire ? At this stage, a little history of the umpires, I think, would not be out of place. In good old times during the Gymkhana-Parsee matches soldiers were allowed to act as umpires. These soldiers, of course, were the ground bowlers of the Gymkhana. Their decisions were sometimes so palpably wrong that the Parsees, and latterly even the Hindus, insisted upon having "gentlemen umpires." I was once playing against the Ceylon Gymkhana, and for the first time there arose a question as regards the Parsee umpire. A most funny thing happened at that time. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel took his post as umpire. In the meantime a European reporter, who by the way was very critical on the Parsee cricket, went and told the Ceylon captain that it would be a bad principle to allow a Parsee umpire on the Gymkhana ground, and himself volunteered to act as umpire ! Fancy, Sir, the Ceylon captain actually went and asked Mr. Patel if the Bombay Gymkhana people allowed a Parsee umpire on any occasion. The plain and straightforward reply was that it was out of courtesy that the Bombay Gymkhana were allowed to have European umpires. Be it said to the credit of the Ceylon captain that Mr. Patel was allowed to act as umpire. Opinions differ about Mr. Machliwala's case, but it is strange that an appeal was made for a batsman being "bowled" and was given as "stumped !" In conclusion, Sir, let your correspondent know that I am a cricketer, and a first-class cricketer too (though out of practice now), and have played on many occasions against Bombay, Poona, Ceylon, and several other gymkhanas.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "M. M. S." is not a bit too soon in raising his voice against what seems to me not only an anomalous and unjustifiable but positively insulting act on the part of those who insist upon nominating both their own umpires in the Presidency vs. the Parsee match. I, for one, Sir, shall be very sorry if such an interesting match were ever to fall through—it will not be to the advantage of either side—still, I think, the Parsees ought no longer to submit to such direct reflection on them. They must either exercise their right of nominating their own umpire, or they must decline to play the match.

The committee which selects the Parsee team knows, or, at any rate, it ought to know, that the Parsee Eleven does not repose perfect confidence in an umpire nominated for them by their opponents. And this fact, seemingly unimportant, goes a great way—as all cricketers will know—in influencing, if not actually determining, the quality of a player's innings. In other matches played against the Bombay Gymkhana the teams have their own respective umpires ; Parsees have their own umpire at Poona ; they have had their own umpire at Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad in fact, wherever they went. Why should they not then exercise the same right when they play on the Bombay ground ?

In writing this let me assure you, Sir, that in common with your correspondent "M. M. S.," I do not for a moment wish or mean to minimise the greatness of the Presidency Eleven's victory. That was the better side they thoroughly deserved the victory it has gained. And, barring the proverbial uncertainty of the game, they would have won whether or not Mr. Sinclair's action was what "M. M. S." calls doubtful to all appearance, and what I venture to call undoubted throw in all reality. That Mr. Sinclair advises is the deliberate opinion not only of your "correspondent" M. M. S., or my individual humble self. Such is the opinion of a great many cricketers. Such is the opinion of some of the members of the committee who select the Parsee team, and such, I am told, is the opinion of many European cricketers. Many members of the Parsee Eleven complained of Mr. Sinclair's action, and the captain himself declared that Mr. Sinclair was throwing. Such bowling tends not a little to disturb the equanimity of the batsmen and cause them to succumb to it much easier than they otherwise would do. It was the duty of the Parsee captain to protest against such bowling during the continuance of the game, and not at its conclusion, as I am told he did.

But the umpire and Mr. Sinclair's throws, I again assert, however, that they connected with the equanimity of the Parsees. These facts only tended to make their defeat a crushing one. The chief cause of their defeat, in my opinion, was a two-fold one, viz., that their team was not the best that could be got together, nor did their captain command the confidence of his men.—Yours, &c.,

Q.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the big crowds of Parsee spectators that watched the late match from the start to finish, I can honestly say that the Presidency team had never played a more thorough patient and right game. I can never stoop to belittle the just credit, which is due to the English team, having regard to my sense of fair-play to see justice done to whom it is due. The Presidency team out-witted the Parsees in all respects, so it is only a truism to say that the better side on the spot won. It grieved me to see my co-religionists giving way before the English onslaught. Captain Poore proved himself to be a masterful skipper, and seemed to have measured by inches the capabilities of the different Parsee players. It seemed to me that his judgment never failed him, except perhaps at the time when he applied the closure. Never in all my cricket experience have I seen the Parsees suffering a more thorough defeat, and I cannot account for the fact of their bowling, presumably the best in India, having failed to dismiss the two batsmen who seemed to have knocked the sting completely out of it. No doubt, the Parsee fielding, which had given way before the heroic stand by Poore and Greig, had largely to do with the phenomenal score of the Presidency, but that does not detract from the fine performance of the English team.

The two English umpires, so far as I could see from the field did their duty well and gave complete satisfaction. But to my mind it seems that the time has really come when the Parsees should be allowed to have their own umpire, as there are at present several gentlemen in the community who are perfectly conversant with the in and outs of the game, and who can be perfectly relied upon to do their work. It is quite natural that the Parsees should think it as a slight the fact of their having been debarred from exercising the prerogative which is allowed to every side in all cricket matches at home.

As for Mr. Sinclair, I cannot say for certain whether his delivery is fair or unfair, but if the Parsees really object to his bowling and see the right thing done, it is but meet that they should abide by the decision of the experts who might be asked on their request to give their opinions on the matter.

Nothing will please me more than to see the Parsees come off victorious in the coming Poona match, and thus retrieve the laurels which they have just lost after a long and unbroken series of conquests gained on occasions against powerful odds which had excited the admiration of the friend and foe alike.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE SPECTATOR.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see your correspondents are advocating Parsee umpires for not only recent match but those of future. Who shall say Parsees umpires is not well acquainted with laws of this fine noble game ? Echo answers, Who shall ? Then why we are not having Parsee umpires all the matches ? I am rejoicing to find that Bankers and Brokers, notorious European, honourable men of renown and position, are to-day setting great and glorious example to paltry second-class minded Presidency young-men, and are having absolutely nothing but Parsee umpires ! Let Presidency men think of this. Dr. Macdonald is great and good upright man, thinking no malice not giving out when not out and wice wersa. Umpire is appealed to but few times in Presidency match, what need of very learned doctor. Chokra could tell them all they are not knowing for matter of that. It is question of principle and if not this is fair play then I say with illustrious Europe architeict at Conpress "Thank God I am not Englishman !" Who is knowing sportsman might not be reading Kavantri and this and that if learned and generous minded worthy doctor if giving offence according their opinions. Where is Tapia ? Why he is not Parsee umpire in international sporting contest ? Echo is still answering

WHY NOT ?

[We reproduce the above letter in all its pristine loveliness, lest in tampering with it we mar its beauty.—*Ed. B. G.*]

THE CONDITION OF MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Sanitas" is only too correct in his remarks on the disgraceful state of Mazagon. I have travelled over a large portion of the globe, and visited many cities, some boasting of a Municipality, others not so highly favoured, but for downright filth, stench, impurity, and hideous noises throughout the night, Mazagon eclipses all. Why do I live there ? We don't "live" at Mazagon, we "exist."—Yours, &c.,

HALF-POISONED.

Aug. 28.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR FILTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to Mr. Dharamsi it may be at once admitted that his disclaimer of having been "briefed" by Mr. Tomlinson is perfectly correct, for the fact is that, if any body could be said to have been briefed by or for Mr. Tomlinson, it was not the party led by Mr. Dharamsi, but the party opposed to his proposal, and in favour of the proposal contained in the amendments of Dr. Katrak and Mr. Ibrahim, and which practically was embodied in the skilfully-worded amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. The only point of agreement between Mr. Dharamsi and Mr. Tomlinson was that they both considered the rate of 500 gallons per square yard per day a "scientific" rate. In all other essential particulars of experimental filtration Mr. Tomlinson's views were really voiced not by Mr. Dharamsi, but by the opposite party. It will be remembered that the question before the Corporation related to the testing of a system of sand filtration for Tulsi water. Mr. Dharamsi urged a speedy and brief experiment for three months, and that without a preliminary correction of admitted defects in the existing filters. These defects Mr. Tomlinson not only recognises but considers *very serious*, and such as will not give a fair chance to any system of sand filtration ; nay more, these defects are such as will not allow any experiment to be made, the results of which could at all be relied on. These defects are given and criticized by Mr. Tomlinson himself at page 36 of his report to the Water Committee :—1 "The filters are not provided," says Mr. Tomlinson, "with air escape or ventilating pipes from the lower layers. Any air confined in the lower layers is, therefore, liable to force its way up through the sand by forming a 'crater' in it. A crater once formed will allow the water to pass through without proper filtration" —a very rational explanation this of the holes and craters that are to be seen in the Malabar Hill Reservoir filters. It stands to reason, therefore, that it would not be right or prudent to experiment with filters riddled with holes and craters even at the rate of 500 gallons per square yard per day. 2 "There are no arrangements for readily charging the filter from below with filtered water after the surface has been cleaned. When a filter is charged from above there is the greatest difficulty in preventing the formation of channels in the sand and the consequent unequal action of the filter." 3 "The head under which a filter is working cannot be regulated." And yet it was urged to work out the results of a *uniform* rate of 500 gallons without carrying out the preliminary measures for regulating the head and keeping it uniform. Only last Monday morning, Mr. Tomlinson tested two filters in my presence with the result that, whereas one showed a rate of over a thousand gallons, the other did not show even a fifth of that rate ! And, moreover, a uniform rate goes far to prevent the boring of holes and the disturbance of sand in the filter-beds. 4 "The quantity of water passing through each filter is not determinable." And yet the most confident statements were made, and repeated with indignation when challenged, that so much and no more nor less water did pass through the filters ! Thus it is clear that in the matter of the ways and means and the carrying out of necessary preliminary works before experimenting with the existing filters, Mr. Dharamsi could not possibly have received his instructions from Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Tomlinson is by no means averse to experimental filtration at high rates—even a rate of 1,500 gallons per square yards per day ; only he urges, and very rightly too, that the experiments must continue for a period of at least three years, and that the choked sand of the filter must be re-washed and re-laid before instituting any experiments—measures and precautions that did not enter into Mr. Dharamsi's calculations. There is another defect in the existing filters which may also be mentioned, and it is that, in as much as the surface sand has not been replaced after each scraping for some time past, the filter beds have been considerably thinned ; the surface sand has gone down as much as a foot below the cushions. Mr. Mehta's amendment satisfied Mr. Dharamsi, because, as he says, it provided that all such measures as were necessary to be carried out for efficient experimental filtration should be carried out with *all convenient despatch*. No doubt, the executive will remedy all the existing defects, which are considered by them detrimental to any system of sand filtration, and that before undertaking experiment even for any particular rate of filtration. It may be mentioned that it was but a plausible plea for hasty and immediate experimentation that the monsoon is *the time* for the proposed experiment, because the supply from the Reservoir could be easily stinted, and the filters given only two million gallons, and no more. Surely this could be done at any time, and there is no need to stint the supply, for the city could be supplied with a greater proportion of the unfiltered Tulsi without any fear of endangering public health, seeing that some districts get only unfiltered Tulsi, and there has been no measure hitherto of the proportion of unfiltered Tulsi running into the filtered water basin as a constant overflow from the settling basin.—Yours, &c.,

B.

CRICKET.

BANKERS VS. BROKERS.

THIS fixture which precedes the annual dinner was played on the Gymkhana Ground yesterday afternoon. Most of the Gymkhana members who belong to the mercantile firms here were present, and evinced much interest in the game. One does not expect first-class cricket to be displayed in this match, but the object of having an afternoon enjoyment was quite realised. Both sides were evenly matched, and the Bankers defeated the Brokers just on the post. The former winning the toss took up the defensive, and in an hour and a half knocked up a modest total of 71 runs. Carron and Black were the principal contributors and in an easy field and a weak attack to oppose they put up 13 and 12 runs, respectively. The next best man was Merryweather who carried out his bat for 7 runs. The Brokers made a very poor show, excepting for Read who scored a most serviceable 48, they should have fared very badly. The rest put together only 21, and 3 extras were given, which counting together gave them a total of 69 runs, being two behind their opponents. The Bankers were thus victorious by a couple of runs. They opened their second venture at a quarter-past five o'clock, and knocked up twenty runs with four wickets down. Below are the scores :—

BANKERS.

G H Marshall, run out	6
J Sliven, b Read	3
A Mackay, c and b John	7
F D Stranack, c Brooks, b John	1
J Black, c Symons, b Marshal	13
R T Wilson, b Remington	5
T Peterkin, c Bromley, b John	6
W Carron, b Rea	12
A G Stephen, b Read	6
P H C Merreweather, not out	7
A G B Young, b John	1
Extras	4
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Read	45	22	0	3
John	73	21	4	3
Marshall	55	10	6	1
Remington	20	14	4	1

BROKERS.

J C Brooks, b Mackay	0
H Read, c Sliven, b Wilson	48
G H Brooks, c Black, b Mackay	0
C Nixon, run out	3
G K Remington, c Subet, b Wilson	2
O Marshal, c Mackay	5
H E John, c Young, b Mackay	4
H Symons, not out	4
J Douglas, b Wilson	0
T Bromley, b Mackay	0
J Fowler, c Mackay, b Wilson	0
Extras	3
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mackay	85	48	2	5
Black	75	3	3	0
Wilson	55	15	3	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 27.

10 p.m.	80·2

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

8 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·7

THE STORY OF HEMACHANDRA.

LECTURE BY DR. PETERSON.

DR. PETERSON delivered a lecture on "Hemachandra," in the Deccan College Library, on Saturday. The first part of the lecture, dealing with the life of the great Jain teacher, follows. The remaining part, in which Dr. Peterson gave some account of Hemachandra's "Yogasastra" will appear in our issue of to-morrow :—

Students of the Deccan College,—I wish to speak to you for a few minutes this afternoon of a great writer and religious teacher of your own race and land. He was not indeed a Maratha Brahmin ; he was not even an orthodox Hindu. He belonged to what you and your fathers have been accustomed to speak of as the Jain heresy. But enlightened Hindu patriotism can bind together provinces of the Empire that lie farther apart than Gujarat and the Deccan. And science takes little count of heresies. In each she seeks for, and in most has no difficulty in finding, the good. It will be my fault if I do not in some measure bring it home to you that the subject of my lecture was a great Hindu, whose activity during a long and laborious life made for good and not for evil, and who well deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by the people of this country. For, like Cornelia, a country has no greater jewels than her sons ; and it is well with the land that holds its great ones in lasting honour. I claim to be myself a lover of the land in which the best years of my life have been spent, and of which I am a citizen. It is in that spirit that I speak to you ; and in that spirit that I ask you to listen to me.

It was on the full moon night of the month Kartika, in the Vikrama year 1145, corresponding to the year after Christ 1088 or 1089, that there was born, in the city Dhanadooka, now in the British Collectorate of Ahmedabad, an infant who was to rise to be the acknowledged spiritual head of the great Jain community, and the spiritual counsellor of two mighty kings. It may help those of us who know more of English history than we do of Indian if we note in passing that this birth is within a year of coinciding with the year of the death of William the Conqueror. The child's parents were humble Banias, Chachiga and Pahini by name. The mother was a pious woman, whose delight it was, as it is the delight of many like her now, to repair daily to the temple, and listen to the preaching of the wandering monks. To one teacher Devachandra she was more especially attached. She had told him of a dream in which she seemed to herself to have given birth to the wondrous chintamani stone, the wishing stone that grants all desires. Devachandra expounded the dream, and led her to expect the birth of a son, who should be the kaustubha jewel of the ocean of Jain doctrine. The boy was born, and was named Changadeva. Pahini had forgotten all about the dream and its interpretation, when one day, accompanied by her five years' old boy she entered the temple, as her wont was, to listen to the exposition of the holy law. To the astonishment of herself and all the onlookers Changadeva stepped forward confidently, and seated himself in the empty pulpit of the preacher. Devachandra, for he was on one of his periodical visits to Dhandooka, understood the omen, recognised the mother, remembered the dream, and its interpretation, and called upon Pahini to surrender her dearly loved son to the service of her church. Pahini was willing ; the opposition which Chachiga at first offered was overcome, though he proudly refused to accept any money compensation for the loss of a son, who was dearer to him than all wealth could be ; and it was in these circumstances that Changadeva in his earliest youth left father and mother for righteousness' sake, and followed the wise and good Devachandra. The two went from Dhandooka across the arm of the sea to Cambay ; and there, on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month Magha, being Sunday, the boy was solemnly received into the order of the Jain priesthood, receiving, on the occasion, the new name Somachandra. There was nothing unusual then, and would be nothing unusual now, in the fashion in which the Jain teacher Devachandra thus provided himself with a pupil and destined successor. For though the Jain scriptures lay it down that only he is worthy to become a monk, who has, under the influence of preaching, won the conviction that the world is loss, and felt the yearning after a salvation which the world cannot give, it is not found possible in practice to keep up in that way the apostolic succession which is so marked a feature of the Jain and other Indian religious systems. The inconsistency between theory and practice here is no greater than can be found, if looked for, in other religious systems, which include a celibate priesthood. It is to the interest of the community at large that the succession shall not be broken, and that preachers shall not fail in the church. Pious women give their sons to the church ; and poor women are even occasionally found who are fain to sell them. Long years afterwards the king Kumarapala, the most illustrious of Hemachandra's converts and dis

and powerful. Thus, for example, complaint was one day made to the King that the Jain teacher in the Chaturmukha temple, while expounding the Nemicharitra, had sought to gratify his hearers by the bold assertion that the Pandavas were converts or perverts to the Jain religion. Would the great King Siddharaja, the worshipper of Siva and the upholder of the Brahmins, tolerate such disrespect shown to the sacred song of the Mahabharata in his own capital city? Siddharaja sent for Hemachandra; who admitted that the preacher had claimed the Pandavas as Jains. But he added, giving chapter and verse, the Mahabharata says that there were a hundred Bhishmas, three hundred Pandavas, a thousand Dronas, and Karnas innumerable. Was it impossible that among so many some were Jains? It was felt that Hemachandra was moderate in asking for only one set of Pandavas; and the complaint was dismissed. In the same shrewd way he answered the purohita Amiga, who would have made it a matter of reproach to the Jains that their ascetics lived generously and admitted women to their lectures. These two things together, Amiga thought, were likely to wreck their vow of chastity. "Is the dove that feeds on corn a chaster animal than the lion who eats flesh?" asked Hemachandra; and denied that it is of importance what a man eats. Not the things that go into the mouth but those things that proceed out of the mouth defile the man.

Jayasinha closed his long reign of well-nigh fifty years in the year A.D. 1143. The gods had refused him a son; and he had to leave his kingdom to his hated great-nephew Kumarapala. This prince spent the first ten years of his life in warfare on his northern frontiers. But in the eleventh year of his reign a great battle, fought with success in the plain overlooked by Mount Abu, delivered him from the fear of invasion from the North, and left him free to pursue enquiry into religious controversies, the taste for which he shared with his predecessor. In his case there seems no reason to doubt that Hemachandra's exertions resulted in conversion. Curiously enough you have here, in this room as I fancy, a book which in somewhat quaint guise gives us the year and the month and the day of this momentous event. Among the palm-leaf manuscripts which are the glory of your Deccan College Collection there is one which contains a drama called Mohaparajaya, in which is described, under imagery resembling that of, for example, the Pilgrim's Progress, the conversion of Kumarapala to the Jain religion. It is the oldest of our authorities for Hemachandra and all concerning him. For the author Yasahpala was Minister to Ajayapala, the king who succeeded Kumarapala on the throne of Anhilwad-Patan. Now in the Mohaparajaya Kumarapala is described as taking to himself in marriage the Princess Kripasunadari (Fair Mercy), the daughter of Dharmaraja (Duty) and (Viratidevi) (Unworldliness); and Hemachandra is Vidyadevi who, in the presence of Maharaja himself, joins these two in marriage. The date is given as Vikrama-Samvat 1216, the second day of the bright half of the month Marga. Kumarapala's conversion therefore falls in the year A.D. 1160. There is no reason to doubt the date: for the book which gives it must have been written somewhere between 1173 and 1176, or the latest sixteen years after the events described. Kumarapala's conversion interests us chiefly this afternoon because we have, and can read for ourselves the book which Hemachandra at his request wrote to establish him in his new faith. A manuscript of this "Yogasastra," bearing the date Samvat 1251, corresponding to A.D. 1195, or only twenty years after Hemachandra's death is lying now, unread I fear, at Cambay, and has been described in my third report. But in order that we may be free, in the second part of this lecture, to glance at the contents of this summary of religion for Jain laymen, let us sum up here the few remaining facts of Hemachandra's life. His position at the Court, and his amazing success in turning the king away from the religion of his fathers did not of course improve matters with his old enemies the Brahmin priests; and the chronicles are full of stories with regard to their encounters. On one occasion, for example, shortly after Kumarapala had made it a law of his kingdom that no animal life was to be taken, the priests of Santesvari and the other goddesses reminded the king that the time had come round when, according to a hitherto unbroken observance in Anhilvad-Patan three sacrifices must be observed on three following days. On the seventh day of that month seven hundred goats and seven buffaloes must be offered; on the eighth day eight hundred goats and eight buffaloes; and on the ninth nine hundred goats and nine buffaloes. The king turned to Hemachandra, who whispered secret counsel into his ear. "It shall be done," said the king to his petitioners. But he did it in new fashion. The beasts were driven into the temple compound, which was then cleared, the doors made fast, and a watch of trusty Rajputs set. In the morning the king came and directed the doors to be thrown open. There lay the beasts quietly chewing the cud. Then said the king "O priests, I gave these beasts to the goddesses. If they delighted in them they would have eaten them. But not a beast is missing. I conclude that the goddesses take no pleasure in animal flesh. It is you who like it. Say nothing; but remember that I shall not allow life to be taken throughout my dominions." Like Baal's priests his hearers were covered with confusion. But the king did homage due to the goddesses by offerings equal in value to the animals whose life he had preserved, but of a kind not repugnant to his new formed convictions. In the closing years of their lives Kumarapala and Hemachandra took part in more than one pilgrimage to the places in Western India dear to the Jain heart. They visited, for example, Satrunjaya and Girnar; and the minister Vagbhata at his own cost, repaired the road up the latter hill. On the way Kumarapala halted at Dhandooka, and erected there a shrine in honour of the birth at that place of his teacher and friend. In the course of the same journey he gave the city of Cambay, or Tethinkar Parsvanatha, in other words, abandoned the royal revenues from that town in favour of the great temple of Parsvanatha there, a bequest which it is to be feared has not been honoured by his successors in power. It was in the year 1173 A.D. that Hemachandra, then in his eighty-fourth year, felt that his end was approaching. He entered on those last austerities, which with the Jain saints so often, as they have done in his case, to a voluntary death by starvation. To his sorrowing friend the king he announced, with the mystical lore that the sunset of life brings, that he too would die within the next six months, and bade him, since he was childless celebrate the last rites for himself. Kumarapala made royal mourning for Hemachandra, spent the remaining months of his life in deep grief, and died on the day foretold. Under his successor there was a sharp reaction from the influences which had owed their brief day in Anhilvad-Patan to Hemachandra's commanding personality. His immediate disciples were put to death; and the prospect of a great Jain empire in Gujarat vanished like a dream.

GAMBLING-HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All right-minded people will be glad to read your article calling attention to the gambling-houses which have been so numerously opened in the town. I had noticed with surprise how suddenly they had come into being, like mushrooms, after a shower. But I was not aware of their true character. It is to be hoped that now you have shown how mischievous they are, the police will do what is possible to suppress them. Gambling is a vice, a crime, and a sin. It is a vice, because it is immoral in its motive and tendencies. It is a crime, because it is injurious to society. It is a sin, because it is opposed to the essential principles of right. Its stimulating motive is a desire to get other people's money for nothing. But I fear that all efforts to put it down will fail, so long as betting is so prevalent among Europeans. They are twin sisters, born of the same mother. And one cannot be punished while the other is caressed. I wish our countrymen could see the matter in this light. I feel sure they would abandon and oppose betting as a vice, a crime, and a sin. I don't wish to say or think anything unduly harsh, much less unjust, of those who bet. But I cannot resist the conviction that betting is, with a slight difference in its favour, on a par with pocket-picking. In both cases the aim is to get another's money for nothing. I know, of course, that in one case the act is open and in the other is secret. But that is only because, in the former, both persons are consenting parties to the act, and both aiming at the same result; and, in the latter, only one person is consenting, and the other would resist his action. The pick-pocket must needs act secretly. I know, too, that in a bet both parties stake money. But does not a pick-pocket stake anything? He stakes his liberty against the purse of the man he wishes to rob. As he stands by his victim he virtually says, "I'll bet my liberty against your purse, that I will take your purse without your knowledge. If I succeed, your purse will be mine. If I fail, I'll go to prison." The difference, therefore, between a bettor and a pick-pocket is simply a difference of circumstances and mode of operation. The motive, cause, and the end sought are exactly the same in both. Betting, like gambling and thieving, in its essential nature and characteristics, is a vice, a crime, and a sin.—Yours, &c., J.

WITH reference to the aerolite seen over Lahore on Wednesday evening, a correspondent writes:—Its course was from south to almost north. The "bolt" or head was a brilliant and deep red, and the flame which followed resembling a broad leaf, of an intense metallic blue, becoming gradually fainter towards the end. The "bolt" seemed to consist of five distinct pieces shaped like rhom-boids and emitted lively sparks as they passed on. The meteor was very low to the earth and travelled extremely slowly. The place where I live was lit up like day for a moment, and I could see small objects upon a ground quite distinctly; but the light was a peculiar mellow light, like that of the full-moon on a clear night, yet much brighter. After the "bolt" had burst or fallen, there was a rumbling sound as of thunder close by, which gradually died away in the distance.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, under the presidency of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; and the other members present were Messrs. Fitzgibbon, T. W. Cuffe, Captain Walshe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Ibrahim Rahimtula.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Committee recorded a Government resolution, dated 24th inst., appointing Mr. T. W. Cuffe a member of the Standing Committee, *vice* Mr. R. H. Vincent, resigned.

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON EXCESS CHARGES.

The next subject for consideration was a letter to the Secretary, dated the 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution of 8th July last, the opinion of Mr. J. D. Inverarity on the question, whether charges incurred in a particular year in excess of the Budget grant could properly be debited to the grant for the next year; and asking sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the outlay of Rs. 751-2-1, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess on the grant for repairs to water-posts, Persian wheels, &c., for 1893-94.

The Secretary read Mr. Inverarity's opinion.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that a copy of counsel's opinion be forwarded to the heads of departments, and that a warning should be given to them that, if they ever exceeded the budget grants they would be held responsible for the excesses incurred through them.

Captain Walshe remarked humorously that such excesses would occur till the end of time.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the heads of departments should incur no excesses on their own responsibility without the sanction either of the Standing Committee or the Corporation.

Mr. Cuffe was of opinion that they should not lay down a hard and fast rule in the matter of excesses over budget grants, as in some cases the work might be very urgent.

Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, stated that all heads of departments would be supplied with a copy of counsel's opinion.

It was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 751 from surplus cash balance to meet excess on the grant for repairs to water posts, Persian wheels, &c., in 1893-94; and also to forward to the Corporation letter to the Secretary from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 22nd inst., forwarding opinion of counsel to the effect that expenditure incurred in 1893-94 in excess of the grant for that year could not be paid out of the grant for 1894-95.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Committee next considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 26th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,046-0-6 from surplus cash balance to meet the amount of compassionate allowance payable to the widow of the late Mr. Kavasji N. Bulsara, Assistant Assessor, who died on 4th June last, stating that there is no balance available in the current year's budget grant for pension and gratuities. The Committee granted the necessary sanction.

THE MAZAGON DISTRICT SEWERAGE.

The Committee approved and adopted the report of their sub-committee on the question of the sewerage of that portion of the Mazagon District, which could be sewered on the gravitation system, and forwarded the same to the Corporation as the report of the Standing Committee. The Corporation were recommended to sanction the carrying out of the sewerage of that portion of the Mazagon District, which could be effected on the simple gravitation system at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,32,666 as provided in the loan provision of the budget for the current year, and subject to the sanction of Government to the raising of such loan.

A similar resolution was passed on the sewerage of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,57,026 as provided for in the Loan Works budget for the current year.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

Sanction was given to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the lowest of nine tenders received for the supply of valves and hydrants for the Water-Works Department at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 17,380, exclusive of 10 per cent. contingencies for advertisements, printing contract, &c.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. G. HUNTER-WESTON, Sappers and Miners' is attached to the Military Works Department, Punjab Command.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT A. S. COTTON, No. 18 Company Western Division, R. A., has been transferd to the 54th Field Battery.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HACKETT has been granted the extra pension of £100 per annum due to the Madras Establishment.

MAJORS W. E. FRANKLYN, Yorkshire Regiment, and H. C. Harford, Wiltshire Regiment, have passed the tactical examination for Lieutenant-Colonel.

INSPECTORS of Army Schools, Lieutenants W. Irwin, C. S. Coo and J. A. Smears proceed to England next trooping season on transfer to the Home Establishment.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. H. BOILEAU and Surgeon-Major J. G. S. Lewis, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave: the former till 5th and the latter till 21st January next.

LIEUTENANT H. Ross, 9th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat-Transport Department, and to revert to regimental duty.

CAPTAIN J. W. G. ROY, Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion (Militia); and Captain F. C. Shaw, Derbyshire Regiment, the present Adjutant, will be posted to the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment on relief.

THE acknowledgments of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have been conveyed to the undermentioned on account of their good services in connection with grass farming operations during 1893-94:—Captain A. B. C. Williams, Commissariat Department; Lieutenant T. J. Ellis, Lieutenant J. Staines, and Conductor W. Meagher, Unattached List.

The following transfers in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry have been made in the interests of the public service:—1st Lancers—Lieutenant A. N. Lovell, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 2nd Lancers—Lieutenant C. H. Haworth, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 3rd Lancers—Lieutenant P. S. Hicks, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

THE undermentntioned offirers passed the Lower Standard in Pushtu on the 3rd July, 1895, at Peshawar:—Major J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs; Major C. H. Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant E. L. Sulivan, 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs; Brevet Major R. H. Twigg, 12th (K. I. G.) B. I.; Lieutenant W. C. Black, 12th (K. I. G.) B. I.; Captain H. Comins, 1st. B. I.; Lieutenant C. B. Greenstreet, R. E.; Lieutenant A. B. Carey, R. E.; Lieutenant C. S. Warwick, Lieutenant F. J. N. Chichester, and Lieutenant L. J. Bols, 1st Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant W. N. Evans, 10th B. L.; Lieutenant C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras; 2nd-Lieutenant H. W. Tufnell, 1st R. W. S. Regiment; Captain W. J. R. Wickham, I. S. C.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—28th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, from 29th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary arrangement. 45th Sikhs—Lieutenant R. M. Barff, to be Quarter Master. 4th Madras Pioneers—Captain E. L. Holloway, to be 2nd-in-command; Captain F. Churchill to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem. Lieutenant C. R. Scott-Elliot, to be Permanent Wing Officer 7th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant R. L. Vander Gucht and Lieutenant H. A. Scott, from 11th Madras Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officers. 11th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant A. D. Cox, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 15th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 27th Madras Infantry—Captain T. French, to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant A. V. W. Hope to be Permanent Wing Officer.

THE American cruiser *Columbia* accomplished the fastest Atlantic passage ever made by a warship. She averaged 18·4 knots an hour.

A STATEMENT issued by the New York Chamber of Commerce says the silver craze is waning, though still active. It is strongest in Pennsylvania, where Senator Cameron intends standing for President as the Silverites' nominee. The Missouri Democratic State Silver Convention met the other day. Nearly all its 560 members are understood to be pledged to vote for free coinage at sixteen to one. The temper of the Convention is sufficiently indicated by the choice of Mr. Bland, leader of the Silver party in Congress, as temporary chairman.

THE SNAKE DOCTOR AND THE CHOWKIDAR.

A CORRESPONDENT gives an account of what recently befell a chowkidar. The man had been bitten in the back as he lay down on his mat, at 4 a.m., but no punctures were visible. The writer forced him to drink half a tumbler of raw whisky and had him walked about:—After a short interval I saw him again and felt his pulse, which was full; hence I left for office in the hope that when I returned again at noon, the man would be out of danger. But I was grievously disappointed. On entering the compound I found that a large portion of the native population had assembled to witness the operations of the "snake doctor." I forced my way through the crowd and insisted on seeing the man. He was again seated before a chirag or fire, I forget which, thoroughly muffled up with clothes and his head stuck all over with neem leaves. To this was added the incantations of the "medicineman" with the accompaniment of the tom-tom. The treatment would have been nearly if not quite sufficient to have killed a man in robust health, but to my possibly prejudiced eyes the man's welfare was the very last thing the crowd was thinking about. It was much more like a spectacular exhibition, akin to the Witch's Cauldron in Macbeth, with the additional attraction of a man dying in real earnest thrown in. Of one thing I am quite certain, that if any Master of the Ceremonies could have stepped forward and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the charge for admission is one pice each, please pay or give up your sympathetic attendance on the patient," every one of the assembled crowd would have cleared away under the conviction that he or she had been done out of a rare spectacle. As to the patient himself one glance was sufficient to convince me that the case was now hopeless; he died about two hours afterwards and nearly ten hours after being bitten. The difficulty about the punctures was not cleared up till my last visit. On my remarking to one of the natives on the absence of marks, he corrected me by saying, "Yes there were two as fine as needle-points." Unconsciously the man was supplying a proof of the accuracy of his observation. On going home I read up "Moore" who distinctly says that two punctures indicate the entrance of the poison-fangs, while more than two indicate that they have missed their aim, and that the snake continues to saw away with other teeth with which his palate is garnished. The circumstance of the man having lingered so long as ten hours can also be explained by a reference to the same authority. The poison-bag is so situated that the venom not only escapes from the point of the tooth, but is ejected from a fountain at the base of the same. When, therefore, the fang is not driven home, chances are in favour of only a small quantity of venom being injected; and I imagine this was the case yesterday. The cobra, in short, only took a snap-shot at the chowkidar, hence the difficulty of finding the punctures, and the long delay before death set in. The practical lesson to be derived from the above is that if there be any difficulty in finding the punctures, a lens, if available, should be at once employed to discover their number. I greatly regret I did not do this. It would have set the question at rest, as to whether there were any chances of the man's recovery or not. That a man can live ten hours after the bite of a cobra will, I think, be news to most people. Another point to be remembered is that an enormous amount of preventable suffering is caused daily throughout India by the "snake-doctors." More than 20,000 people die annually of snake-bite in British territory alone, and if all these are treated like the chowkidar, the sum total of misery is awful.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday, says:—Money is everywhere abundant, everywhere in excess and wanting investment, and yet taking the average crowd nobody seems one penny the better. In England it is easy to trace some of the influence affecting the position to the large withdrawals of English money from foreign investments, more especially from South America, Australia and India. Probably also the ready money system now prevalent in the retail trade has restricted the volume of discountable bills while the use of the telegraph tends to reduce the volume of bills of exchange in foreign trade. The peace of Europe, which is getting yearly more dependent on international trade and social interests, is getting less exposed to diplomatic filibustering, and this process has probably quadrupled, or more than quardupled, the number of aspirants for commercial favours during the last 20 years. Like flocks of sheep they have crowded to the highways of commerce till the traffic is blocked, and onward progress rendered difficult. The trouble will right itself sooner or later by the opening up of new outlets. Enterprise must now be the watchword of success; not the enterprise of our old heroes Drake, Frobisher and Cook, but originality backed by special knowledge and application, which can strike new lines, not in new countries only, but also in old ones. In fact there is now more chance for originality and enterprise in Europe than elsewhere, because you have both capital and the consumer ready at hand. Depend upon it, notwithstanding the grumbles at depression of trade, there is still no place like England for making a fortune out of commerce.

Easier money in India is due to some of the same circumstances, and certainly to the effect of the telegraph, which except during a sudden rush of exports constantly acts as a check to high rates of interest. To those who have cost their lines on the realto, low rates of interest must have an unpleasantly depressing influence, and they have to recognise that the pursuit of usury is more or less worn out. We may likely enough have high rates of interest again, but apart from the influences of the telegraph there is a growing disposition among all natives who have money, to seek investment in Government paper debentures and shares which practically keep up a constant flow of money to the Presidency towns. We are not so much affected by a demand for imported goods or supplies of produce for export. There is more permanent capital, which while it checks an advance in the rate of interest, may possibly also act as a deterrent to excessive remittance from the mofussil.

Our special industries, although healthy enough, have not lately been encouraging to the share market. The prices of tea have been depressed partly by increased supplies, but probably more by the sort of manufacture adopted by some gardens who are going in for quantity. I do not profess to knew much about the internal economy of tea cultivation, but I gather from those who should know that the superabundance of common and medium qualities this season has contributed more than the general excess to lower values.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

THE GUTHRIE MEDAL.

THE following is the result of the competition for this Medal, which took place on the Island on Saturday, (Conditions:—Two rounds (16) holes, full handicaps.)

Mr Stranack	42 + 42 — 9	= 75
Mr Arbuthnot	43 + 46 — 9	= 79
Major Clark Kennedy	47 + 46 — 14	= 79*
Mr Henderson	43 + 49 — 12	= 80
Mr Sowden	46 + 41 — 7	= 80
Mr Jones	40 + 44 — 3	= 81
Mr Ellison	39 + 42 Scr	= 81
Mr Macaulay	44 + 41 — 3	= 82
Mr A. E Lawson	40 + 43 Scr	= 83
Mr Taylor Mitchell	— 12	= 84
Mr Burton	53 + 54 — 22	= 85
Mr Duncan	51 + 48 — 14	= 85
Mr Bowden	43 + 44 Scr	= 86
Mr Pelly	55 + 54 — 23	= 87
Mr Wedderburn	44 + 43 Scr	= 87
Mr Macpherson	50 + 52 — 14	= 88
Capt Banbury	— 13	= 88
Mr Matheson	49 + 45 — 3	= 91
Mr Baker	56 + 59 — 18	= 97

* Divide the 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Messrs. Carruthers, Firth, Forestier-Walker, Ellis, Hunter, Macphail, Maitland, Reid, and Russell retired.

THE German Minister in Morocco states that the principal German demands have been complied with by the Sultan, and the minor ones are in course of arrangement. A complete settlement is expected. The Sultan has promised that the murderers of Herr Tockstroh shall be punished if they are apprehended which is unlikely, as the *Berlin Post* remarks that Morocco is in such a state of rebellion that the Sultan is hardly able to arrest the murderers even if he wishes to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SOME BOMBAY STATUES AND PORTRAITS.

"1812, October 10th. The New Town Hall to be built is intended, among other purposes, for the reception of the statues of the Marquess Cornwallis, Mr. Pitt and any future monuments of British Art which public gratitude may bring to Bombay:" and again.

1816. For the reception of the statues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, Mr. Pitt and the Marquis of Wellesley which have cost nearly £20,000 sterling raised by the contribution of Individuals. These, as they have hitherto done, are likely to remain in an obscure warehouse, unless we can rear a suitable edifice for the reception of such splendid and exemplary testimonies of public respect and gratitude to the services and to the virtues of the most eminent statesmen of our country.

Bombay Government letter of 22nd February 1817.
Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. XXVI.

Of Mr. Pitt's statue we know nothing, and have no further record about it. We have the following notice under date of 1854:—"The statue of the Marquess of Wellesley was suffered to be neglected for years after its arrival in the warehouse of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and it was with the greatest difficulty, and only through the influence and liberal contributions of Sir Charles Forbes that money was raised to put it in its place." Cornwallis and Wellesley's statues are now (1895) in the Elphinstone Circle.

1821, March 23rd. This day the foundation of a monument was laid at Koryganm to commemorate the battle fought at that place.

1821, May 13th. Subscription being raised in Bombay for the National Monument in Edinburgh. The *raison detre* may be new to many of our readers. "To record the Victories in Europe and in Asia in which Scotsmen were engaged, and to provide a Temple for the Worship of God." This taken evidently from the home appeal to the public. I have never heard in Edinburgh the last named purpose even hinted at.

1822, January 26th. Subscriptions solicited for a statue in Edinburgh of Robert Burns; amount now £373-13. This I believe was the first statue raised of Robert Burns. It was started in Bombay, and this fact is recorded on its pedestal. The statue is now in the Royal Institution of Edinburgh.

1823, August 2nd. William Erskine to sit for his portrait for the Royal Asiatic Society, where it may now (1895) be seen.

"August 16th. Sir James Mackintosh's portrait, which was voted to him twelve years since, has not yet reached Bombay." Nor has it yet, and I believe there is neither marble nor canvas in the Asiatic Rooms to represent this distinguished man. I see the question is asked on April, 4th 1841:—"Why is there not a picture or bust of Mackintosh in Bombay?" The same question may be asked in 1895.

1824, August 31st. The Marquis Cornwallis' statue sent out some years ago to be erected in the centre of the Green cost £5,000. The figures right and left are those of Wisdom and Integrity. October 14. Statue now being put up. No sooner erected than the natives adjourn to it as a place of worship. Government by printed placards in the vernacular tried to explain and dissuade. Worship I believe still continues in a mitigated form at this statue.

1825, September 3rd. Preparations are commenced on the triangular piece of ground on *the Esplanade* opposite the Church Gate, for the purpose of erecting the statue of the Marquess of Wellesley.

1830, October 27th. Statue of Sir John Malcolm proposed.

1833, April 31st. Subscriptions solicited for Sir Walter Scott's monument in Edinburgh.

1836, September 20th. Malcolm's statue arrived. December 27th. Put up in Town Hall. Everybody pleased.

1839, October 26th. Statue of Sir Charles Forbes extensively subscribed for, now amounting to £3,000.

1833, December 3rd. Sir John Peter Grant's portrait arrived. Sir Herbert Compton, the Chief Justice, would not allow it to be put up in the High Court. When Sir Charles Sargent was Chief Justice in 1892, it was hung in the most conspicuous place facing the Judge in the Highest Criminal Court of Bombay.

1841, March 24th. Statue of Marquis Cornwallis to be removed to Town Hall. This was not done, and I observe on June 9th of this year, at the beginning of the monsoon, a scaffolding was put round the statue of Wellesely *on the Esplanade* to protect it from the weather. This statue must have been removed to its present site some time thereafter.

1854. The bust of Sir James Carnac, which was subscribed for in 1841 and arrived in 1846, lay three years forgotten in its packing box under one of the Town Hall stairs and was only discovered by accident. This is something of a piece with Bentinck's statue which was detained in pawn in Calcutta in the year 1841.—J. D. in the *Pioneer*.

THE HOSHANGABAD MAN-EATER.

"SINGLE-BARREL" writes to the *Pioneer*:—The Nilgur man-eater, of Hoshangabad, is still at large. The animal is said to be a tigress; while the presumption now is that she has young cubs with her. As her offspring will receive instruction from their mother, the sooner this tigress is destroyed the better.

Nemesis, in the shape of a well-known sportsman from the Punjab, nearly overtook her in July; but, with the cunning that characterises such animals, she has since then more or less disappeared; while the dense foliage now rapidly growing, and the deadly miasma of the jungles she frequents, all count in her favour.

Her last kill, in July, was a shepherd, and near where the unfortunate victim's blanket showed the spot where he had been seized, a buffalo was tied up. On the following morning Nemesis started for the tie-up. He was accompanied by a trusty native police officer, two policemen, and two coolies carrying fodder for the buffalo, also a shikari carrying a second rifle. The police were armed with antique weapons, which, they stated, did not always go off. Arriving cautiously eventually within 300 yards of the tie-up, the squad was halted, and instructions given them, that every man must stand firm and do his duty.

Nemesis silently leading the way, with bated breath the little party advanced, the wish being father to the thought the man-eater, having killed, might by chance be stalked while eating. Cautiously stepping on for about 50 yards, a low moaning noise in a nala close to the left brought the party to a standstill. "Janwar hai" wispers the shikari. "True" replied Nemesis; "but, it is the buffalo?". At this moment H. K., the police officer, comes forward. "The tiger has been following us all the way; look: I can see her now;" pointing to trees some 80 yards to the left, under which, at fleeting intervals, too short for effective shooting. Stripes, occasionally showed like a flash. The party were now at the edge of a small glade, bordering on a nala. Forming up his squad in the centre, Nemesis addvanced alone, with the hope of getting a better view. Instantly, however, the tigress sprang and disappeared down the intervening nala. Instead of crossing, and stopping the other side, where her fate would have been decided, the tigress kept to the cover of the nala, roaring or rather coughing. Meanwhile all stood firm in a satisfactory manner. Finding her enemies were not to be moved by her roars, the tigress regained, the glade unseen. Here, like an angry fury mother guarding her young, she danced about, keeping well hidden, and finally wound up with a fierce rush and a grand charge, but pulling up dead in the cover at the edge of the glade. Although so near, in reality she never gave a real chance, the cover being dwarf date palms and her stripes being only visible for a second or so. These tactics failing to move her enemies, the tigress disappeared, and all was quite. Going up to the buffalo, it was found to have been only just killed; and none had been eaten.

Sending away all the rest of the party, (with the exception of the police officer and, unfortunately, the shikari,) and ordering them to talk freely as they walked back through the jungle, with a view to deceiving the tigress, the trio left ascended a tree close by. The shikari was particularly warned not to move hand or head. In about a quarter of an hour, the man-eater returned, sniffing about for her enemies. She had approached under cover of a date palm, and all would have probably gone well, when the shikari, who could just view her, at the critical moment raised his hand and pointed towards her. This movement the tigress instantly detected, and bolted back growling loudly, and was never viewed again. The shikari was an untried man. As he had stood well during the charge it was thought hard to disappoint him, and he was allowed up into the tree, although only one rifle was taken up. Had he been sent away with his comrades, the death of the tigress was almost assured. On such trifles success or failure at shikar often depends. Fever attacking all hands severely brought the excursion to an end.

This brief note of an unsuccessful attempt to rid the country of a death-dealing monster will perhaps be read with interest by sportsmen, and encourage others to take up the clue that has been given. Since July 26th, two more victims have been added, thereby bringing this tigress's kills of human beings to the unparalleled total of 302.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co., Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

THE BRITISH RAILWAY TO INDIA.

THE desirability of establishing through Railway communication between Constantinople and India via the Persian Gulf, is very fully treated in a letter to the "Bombay Gazette" by General Nixon, late British Resident at Bagdad. It seems that the total distance from the Bosphorous to the head of the Gulf is 1,275 miles, of which the first 210 miles has already got a Railway in operation as far as the town of Angora in Asia Minor. Thus all that remains is the construction of about 1,000 more miles, or almost exactly the same length as the Arabian line we recently advocated would be, and the sole rivalry between the schemes is as to which ought to be taken up first. To the comparative results to be attained for India by each, we will return presently.

An Ottoman "firman" was issued some years ago conceding the privilege of making a Railway from Koweit on the Persian Gulf—via Bagdad and Aleppo—to the Levant port of Alexandretta; In point of fact for what has been long known as the Euphrates Valley Railway. General Nixon in his consular reports from 1875 to 1878, steadily advised that the scheme should be carried out as it afforded a new and easy route for mails and passengers to the east. All his efforts were, it is stated, foiled at the time by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's article in the "Fortnightly Review," which argued that the camel transport by which the Arabs lived would be thrown out by the Railway, and their amalgamation into one great nationality—a pet idea of his for the regeneration of Mesopotamia—delayed indefinitely. This Arab population, however, subsist much more by breeding horses for which there is an immense demand in India, and by growing wool and occasionally than by pack transit. So it is likely that the real cause of postponement was the appreciation, in the first place, that none of the Syrian coast could be merged in the British Empire; and in the next, that even if the Indian traffic reached Constantinople, the Railways in continuation pass right through Turkey, Austria, Germany, and Belgium, a happy assortment of different nations and frontier custom-houses.

In reviving the advocacy of the old concession, General Nixon in view of altered conditions, deviates the route slightly to run past Urfa instead of Aleppo, and sketches out what may be now termed the Assyrian Railway, as follows:—

	miles.
Angora to Urfa	350
Urfa to Bagdad	430
Bagdad to Kurna	240
Kurna to Bussora	45
Total	1,065

This is unquestionably a judicious abandonment of the old Euphrates Valley scheme with its unhealthy Levant seaport and hostile pashaox of foreign consular Agents, though it leaves the Mediterranean as disconnected as ever from the Persian Gulf, the weak feature of this new scheme.

The British Government having an irrevocable concession of the line between Constantinople and Aleppo, should there no difficulty, General Nixon is getting it extended to the full Assyrian dimensions; and the benefit of the Railway to the alluvial lands along the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris would be enormous, and invaluable to the Turkish Empire. The population is now very thin owing to want of roads, and consequent insecurity of life and property, which might be any day at the mercy of brigandage. But the trade is large and expanding notwithstanding the carriage of produce on the backs of men, women, and pack animals, the asphalt-coated river vessels, and patriarcal rule in the oldest forms and shapes. Mr. Maxwell, C.E., who surveyed and estimated for the line through Mesopotamia, declare it would yield 7½ per cent.; and since then the trade with Persia alone has risen fifty per cent. in volume. Indeed, it is enough to show the stability of the local trade, that the currency at Bagdad and elsewhere in Asia Minor is on a gold standard maintained with apparent ease.

General Nixon, as well as Sir Arthur Cotton, picture the restoration of the ancient Irrigation Canals and subsistence of millions on the cheap food so raised. The example, however, of China at the present moment with its "Vegetarians," and swarms of humanity as like one another as the peas in a dish and huddled together nearly as promiscuously, is not so encouraging. Yet it is probable that the dens of the Babylonian priests and cultivating masses went across in large numbers to India, and there is no reason why their descendants should not go back. They would be improved by the transfer, for the climate of Mesopotamia is not enervating as it is all over the Indian Peninsula, and the inhabitants and their domestic animals are as vigorous as in the South of Europe.

The Assyrian Railway, it is thus shown, would pay well and regenerate the countries through which it was taken, but the time occupied by the English Mails in reaching India, via Constantinople and Bussora, General Nixon estimates at 7 days and 16 hours, which though three days less than steamers usually take between Bombay and Suez, is rather more than a day at least, than the route by Egypt and the direct Railway across Arabia. Then the long land journey would be fatiguing for passengers, and out of the question for through goods, invalids, and trooping. It is therefore clear that the traffic to be expected on the Euphrates or Assyrian route would be local and miscellaneous, while through passengers for India would be chiefly tourists. The trade of India by the Persian Gulf would, however, be largely increased in certain directions—perhaps indefinably added to—but the attendant imperial responsibilities would be greater, and unless balanced in some way, become very burdensome. There must therefore be a British Railway constructed between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf before the political requirements of the India of today are to be met. Our position besides as guardians of the Nile, and predominance in the Persian Gulf, point to an Arabian Railway, the line for which is curiously enough on the parallel of latitude of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, as the only immediate solution of the problems relating to the future of our Indian Empire practicable. It is so because the whole of the interior of Arabia is virtually quite independent of Turkey, within our British sphere of influence.

The Arabian overland route also deserves prior consideration from being by far the cheapest. According to Mr. Black in the "Contamporary Review" for April last, the thousand miles between Egypt and the Persian Gulf can be made for about 3½ million pounds sterling; whilst Mr. Maxwell estimates the distance of Assyrian

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is a general expectation that the autumn book season will be a good one. In that hope publishers are now preparing lists which will probably prove unusually attractive. Biography and autobiography will again be a prominent feature of the new books, but not to the same extent as last year. In this department Matthew Arnold's letters will take a leading place, and it is now being settled whether they will appear in two or three volumes.

Madame de Navarro, best known as Mary Anderson, has selected the title, A Few Memories, for her autobiography. She has been engaged upon it more or less for some years, and it will be a good-sized volume. It is to contain portraits of her from drawings by Mr. G. F. Watts and Mr. G. H. Boughton, and from photographs. Messrs. Osgood expect to have the book ready in October.

Sir Walter Besant's Old Westminster will certainly be published in October. In general appearance, as in its subject, it will be a companion volume to his Old London. For frontispiece Mr. Francis Walker has made a pretty etching, entitled The Towers of Westminster. It shows the towers of the Houses of Parliament and the Abbey, and the spires of St. Margaret's Church. The general illustrations number fully a hundred, and were drawn by Mr. W. Patten in counsel with the author.

Several new novels by well-known writers will shortly be announced. One is by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, who has been engaged on it for some time, and another is by Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Robert Barr has finished a story entitled A Woman Intervenes, which Messrs. Chatto will publish. They are also to issue a volume of short stories by him under the title Revenge. Mr. Crockett's Men of the Moss Hags, in book form, may be looked for about the end of October. In all probability Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new series of jungle stories will be ready about the same time.

Sir Henry Colville's book on Uganda was finished some time ago, and would have been out if the general Election had not stopped the flow of new books. It will now be one of the earliest volumes issued by Mr. Edward Arnold for autumn reading. In some measure it may be regarded as a sequel to Sir Gerald Portal's journal for Sir Henry Colville succeeded him as British Commissioner in Uganda. The title, The land of the Nile Springs, covers accounts of the expedition to Unyoro, of Major Owen's visit to Wadelai, and much information about Uganda.

The next volume in Mrs. Constance Garnett's translation of Turgueneff's writings will be A Sportsman's Sketches. This is one of Turgueneff's groups of short stories dealing with a variety of subject. The original notion was to issue the short stories after the novels had all appeared, but that has been modified. Three of the novels have now been issued, Rudin, A House of Gentlefolk, and On the Eve. There are three more to come, Fathers and Children, Smoke, and Virgin Soil. Mr. Heinemann, who issues the translations, will follow the Sportsman's Sketches with the first of these three novels.

A popularly written work on figure-drawing and composition is being published at once by Messrs. Chapman. The writer, Mr. Richard G. Hutton, is headmaster of the Durham School of Art. It seems that at present there is no such handy manual for art students as this is meant to be. Mr. Hutton recommends the study of Greek vase paintings, of the Italian masters, and of Japanese drawings. In Japanese art he singles out the work of Hokusai as being especially worthy of attention. For monumental compositions he tells the student to go to Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and for figure designs to Mr. Walter Crane or Mr. Henry Holiday.

Considerable satisfaction has followed the announcement in the "Journal Officiel" that the French Government have conferred the ribbon of the Legion of Honour on M. Pavlovsky, Syndic of the Foreign Press. M. Pavlovsky is head of the Foreign section of the Press Gallery of the Chamber of Deputies, and highly esteemed by his 'confreres.' He succeeded Ivan Tourgueneff as Paris correspondent of the "Novoye Vremya," and recently published a very successful volume of memoirs of his predecessor.

M. Charles Wagner, a French writer for young men, whose books run into innumerable editions in his own country, and one at least of which, Jeunesse has been translated into English, has another volume almost ready for publication. Like the previous works of the author, it will deal with life from the serious side. The title is to be Le Long du Chemin. M. Wagner may be described as being in some sort the Dr. Smiles of France.

Mr. Thomas Hardy writes a preface to each volume in the uniform edition of his works which Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. are issuing at the rate of one every month. Two on a Tower is just published, making the fifth in the series, and the following is a passage from Mr. Hardy's introduction:—"On the publication of the book people seemed to be less struck with these high aims of the author than with their own opinion, first, that the novel was an "improper" one in its morals, and, secondly, that it was intended to be a satire on the Established Church of this country. I was made to suffer in consequence from several eminent pens, such warm epithets as "hazardous," "repulsive," "little short of revolting," "a studied and gratuitous insult," being flung at the precarious volumes. That, however, was thirteen years ago, and, in respect of the first opinion, I venture to think that those who care to read the story now will be quite astonished at the scrupulous propriety observed therein on the relations of the sexes; for though there may be frivolous, and even grotesque touches on occasion, there is hardly a single caress in the book outside legal matrimony, or what was intended so to be."

It is stated that a firm of American publishers have offered Sarah Bernhardt thirty-two thousand pounds for her auto-biography. This beats by twelve thousand pounds the cheque which Messrs. Longmans paid Macaulay for one edition of a book," as Macaulay himself expressed it, the book being his History. But it does not appear that Madame Bernhardt has begun her Autobiography. She is collecting her materials. It is also said that she will publish nothing before her retirement from the stage, an event for which the world is by no means in a hurry—nor Madame herself, for that matter.

Several articles and sketches by Mr. F. J. Whishaw on Russian folk-lore and scenes and other topics are to be published in book form by Messrs. Longmans and Co. The book will contain descriptions of Finland and Lake Ladoga, details about the superstitious ideas of the Russian peasantry, sport, &c. Messrs. Longmans have also in the press two works by lady doctors. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell writes in autobiographical form on Pioneer Work in opening the Medical Profession to Women. Dr. Jane H. Walker's work, A Book for Every Woman, contains "Suggestions as to the management of health from childhood to old age." Dr. Jane Walker is connected with the new Hospital for Women.

In his coming lecturing tour round the world, Mark Twain will appear on a Sandwich Islands platform—an interesting spectacle to the ghosts of old navigators, if there are any about. It is quite possible that a descendant of one of the savages who slew Captain Cook may some of these days, listen to a travelling lecturer discoursing on Nordau's Lies of Civilisation. Mark Twain will lecture in Tasmania, the capitals of the Australian continent, in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore, the Mauritius, South Africa, and several towns in Great Britain and Ireland. Says the New York correspondent of "The Author," The tour is certain to be enormously profitable, for Mark Twain is one of the wonders of the platform. No one living tells a story better than he, or has a more engaging personality before an audience. Mark Twain starts this month from San Francisco.

The volumes of Kirke White and Thomson will be the next additions to The Aldine Edition of the British Poets, published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. Kirke White's poems are edited by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, and the two volumes of Thomson by the Rev. Mr. Tovey. About thirty of the Poets have been republished and re-edited in this admirable series of neatly printed and bound half-crown volumes. The texts, complete, are edited with the greatest care, and it may be said of the introductions that they are a credit to English research and schoolarship. The same publishers will soon issue Dr. Pallman and Mr. Dennis's work on German Book Plates, and Decorative Heraldry, by G. W. Eve. The first-named book will contain numerous illustrations. Both are to be included in the Ex-Libris Series, edited by Mr. Gleeson White.

After Miss Mary Wilkins, whose story won the four-hundred-pound prize offered by the Bachelier Syndicate, came Mr. Brander Matthews, to whose tale, The Twinkling of an Eye, a prize of a hundred pounds has been awarded. There have been three thousand competitors in all. Of this vast heap fifty tales were selected and submitted to Mr. John H. Boner, who chose thirteen, which he made over to Mr. H. W. Mable. The Syndicate's circular offering the prizes for the best stories states: "We are seeking clean stories which will interest the average newspaper reader, and which can be published to advantage in instalments of about two thousand words each. We hold that a very high quality of art is consistent with these requirements. The novelty and ingenuity of the plot, and the literary and constructive art developed in its treatment, are considerations which will probably most influence the minds of the judges in reaching a decision. What other considerations could there be?—the consideration of decency being a matter of course. They were all detective stories. Miss Wilkins's story contains about twelve thousand words.

NOTICES.

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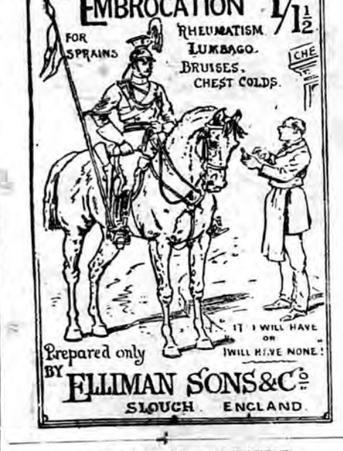

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Ltd. SLOUGH ENGLAND

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Trade Mark. "GLOVE-FITTING" **CORSET**

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World. Twelve Prize Medals.

MANUFACTURERS: W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it keeps the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes:—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WEGLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes:—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and [illegible] received from [illegible] over the Kingdom.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, In 3d. Packets, and 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72 SHOE LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1789.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across its Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. [illegible] been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease; the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR, [illegible] recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 [illegible]

I enjoyed [illegible] health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit [illegible] beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation [illegible]ing that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of the Stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom. Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 15527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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WATERPROOFS.

THE PERTH.

OFFICERS' REGULATION.
Rs. **31-8** and Rs. **40-8.**

THE PERTH, as illustration,
DRAB & BROWN CHECKS.
Rs. **34** to Rs. **38.**

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC, as illustration,
HEAVY DRAB TWILL.
Rs. **25.**

THE CHESTERFIELD,
BLACK OR BRONZE PARAMATTA.
Rs. **25.**

THE INVERNESS CLOAK,
FASHIONABLE PLAID TWEEDS.
Rs. **60** to Rs. **70.**

THE DBLE BREASTED. SAC.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent "OCTOPUS" & ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL AWARDS AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free on application to the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

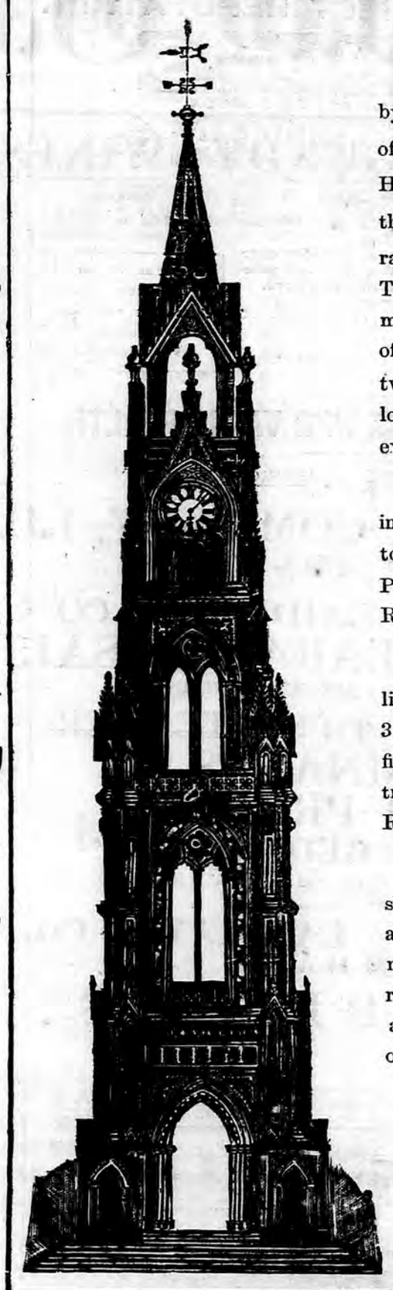
TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

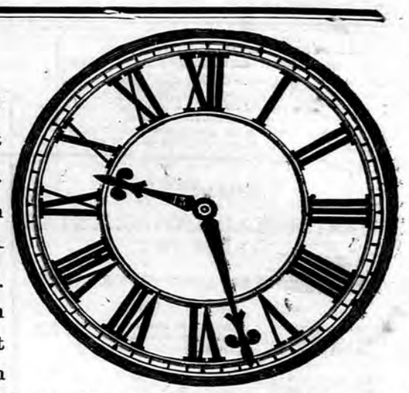
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

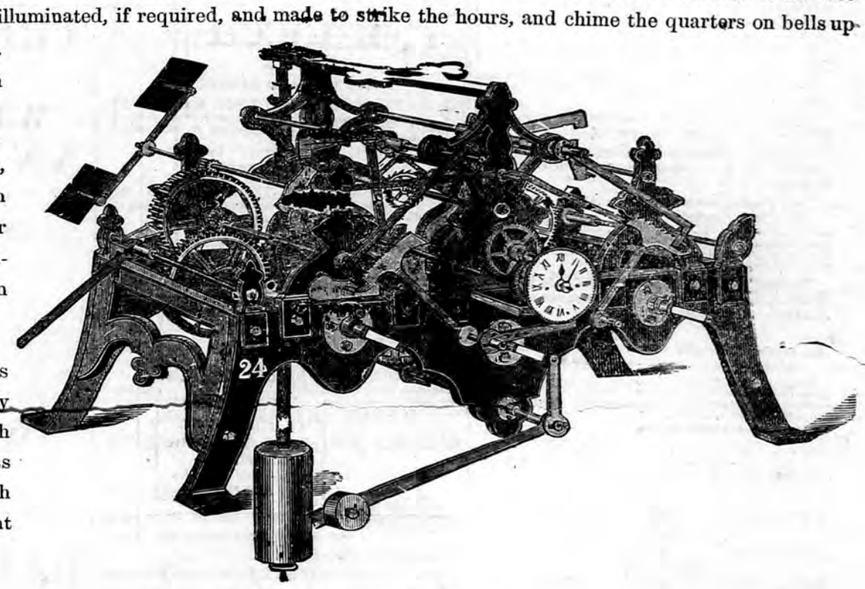


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

and the celebrated

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Sold Everywhere.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to
BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

Stephens' Inks

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